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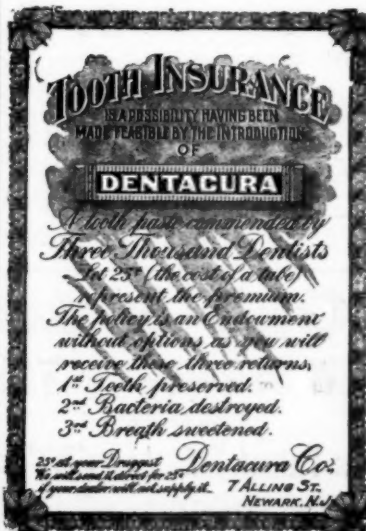
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In view of the intense interest with which all the world regards the war between Japan and Russia it is regrettable that we cannot hope for authentic or even intelligent and unprejudiced reports of its progress and methods. The "news" already published has too often been influenced by the prejudice prevailing in the locality in which it was invented, but more important than that, the theater of the war is most imperfectly represented on maps. Richthofen, whose atlas of the large part of China, which was covered by his travels, gives us the most valuable map we have, visited the Liao Tung peninsula at the point of which Port Arthur lies, but he did not enter Corea nor map Manchuria. It was the first and is the least exact of his journeys. The Japanese situation is apparent to all. Her island position reduces her to absolute reliance on sea transport. The Russians, on the contrary, have a short transport by sea from Port Arthur to the Yalu River, and on this line they are vulnerable to the attack by Japan's fleet, as the first stroke of war has shown; but in addition to this they have communication by land from their railway to the Yalu. If, as is expected, the line of the Yalu will be the first important seat of land operations, the Russians will have in their direct rear the snowy mountains that lie on the boundary of Manchuria and Corea and probably offer no lines of communication or lines of only limited value. To the northwest they have the comparatively low country between Mukden and the Yalu. As shown on Richthofen's maps, this is crossed by several streams which flow westward to the Chinese Lan-ho and southeastward to the Yalu, the heads of the streams being joined by passes that are not supremely difficult. The width of this area appears to be about one hundred miles and the distance from Mukden to the Yalu one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles. The Russians have had ample time to prepare for movements over the ground, but whether they have done so is doubtful. Between China and Corea there is a neutral zone which the Coreans have not permitted the Chinese to enter and it is reported that it has nothing but mule paths across it. A fair is held three times a year for the exchange of commodities, but it is held on Chinese ground and the condition of the "dead zone" is unknown to all but the Coreans.

The position of Russia in the present conflict with Japan is undoubtedly precarious for the transport of men and munitions of war will probably tax the resources of the trans-Siberian railway and to add commissariat supplies would probably overweight it completely. Russia, therefore, will probably seek to draw the rations for her army from local sources. Manchuria and Mongolia do not oppose any serious obstacles to freighting, for peaceful commerce has been carried on there for centuries over distances of two hundred and three hundred miles and over an area, probably, five hundred miles from north to south and still more wide. The local production of food is not much in excess of local requirements and an industrial colony of one thousand Chinese in Western Manchuria was compelled to draw supplies from a radius always of one hundred miles and often reaching to two hundred miles from its position. This experience tallies with Richthofen's observations that a considerable export of food stuffs is going on and the roads far and near are crowded with carts and pack animals at certain seasons, but that this outward movement is made possible only by the comparatively small population of the narrow but fertile mountain valleys. The whole amount of this export would not sustain one army corps. What then must the Russians do to feed an army of 100,000 or more men? Hitherto they have

done it without difficulty, for they have had the great plain of China south of the great wall, from which to draw supplies and a free sea way for their transportation. The sea passage will now be blocked and we do not see how their army can be maintained unless they are able to continue to obtain supplies from the fertile plain. One of the reports with which the news of the last fortnight has been filled was that the Russian minister in Peking had hinted to the Chinese authorities that hostility to Russian interests might compel the Russians to occupy Peking. The only value of such an occupation would be to open the hundred gates of the Great Wall to the passage of provision trains. The wall is built along the southern edge of the Mongolian mountains and its object was to protect the dense population and thriving agriculture of the plain. It divides the sparse settlements of the north from the throngs of the south. China seems to occupy a cruel position. If it does not give aid and comfort to the Russians by allowing its subjects to sell them supplies, it may subject itself to attack, which it is powerless to resist and which may result in the destruction of its reigning dynasty. If it does permit supply trains to pass the Great Wall it will rivet more strongly the bonds by which Russia holds Manchuria and help to make them permanent, and oddly enough if the Russians make unsuccessful war the result may be to put the Japanese Emperor on a Chinese throne, a consummation which to Japan appears to be the logical outcome of her active and intelligent grasp of modern conditions.

Orders were issued Feb. 9 to Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commanding the Asiatic Station, that he hold the battleship squadron, consisting of the battleships Kentucky (flagship), Wisconsin and Oregon, in Philippine waters throughout the Japanese-Russian war. The cruiser squadron he is instructed to send northward in the direction of Shanghai. The squadron will not, however, go to Port Arthur, as was at first planned. Several days prior to the sending of these orders tentative instructions were drawn up for Rear Admiral Evans's guidance which provided that the cruiser squadron should go up in the vicinity of Port Arthur. These orders were never sent. They were considered by the Cabinet and in view of unofficial information which had reached the State Department that Russia would object to the presence of a squadron of warships so near the scene of hostilities it was decided that the cruisers should only go to Chinese waters and not to the neighborhood of Port Arthur. Capt. Seaton Schroeder has had several conferences with the State Department officials regarding the facilities for Navy officers to observe the operations of the Russian and Japanese fleet. It is understood that the American Ambassador in St. Petersburg and the American Minister at Tokio have been instructed to ascertain how far the Russian and Japanese Governments are prepared to go in the direction of extending favors to American naval officers. There is a feeling in Navy circles that Rear Admiral Evans will transfer his flag to the cruiser Albany and proceed northward with the squadron. It cannot be denied that the sending of the squadron northward has some bearing on the Chinese situation. Rear Admiral Evans, who has been a close observer of conditions in China ever since he went out to the Asiatic Station, has sent reports to the Navy Department from time to time urging the necessity of maintaining an adequate force of marines at Olongapo. He has also called attention to the growing unrest in China and while he has not been given any definite instructions as to his own movements it is thought to be highly probable that he will accompany the cruiser squadron. Thus he will be in a position to take command of the situation in China in case the landing of marines should be made necessary by disturbances. Moreover it is pointed out at the Navy Department that the bold policy which has been inaugurated by the State Department in calling on the powers to co-operate in the maintenance of the neutrality of China devolves upon this country new obligations which the Navy will be called on to meet.

The Secretary of War this week requested the State Department to make a formal application to the Japanese and Russian Governments for permission for four United States Army officers to accompany the respective armies of those countries. It is the intention of the War Department, if Japan and Russia are willing, that an officer of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and the Engineer Corps shall go with the two armies as military attachés of this country. The State Department has received intimations from both Russia and Japan that a request that officers of the United States Navy be allowed to accompany their respective fleets in the Far East would not receive favorable consideration. The Navy Department, however, has ordered officers to Tokio, Japan, for the purpose of doing the best in their power to gather information of naval interest during the war. Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis, stationed on the Kentucky, will proceed to Tokio and report to Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh, United States Naval Attaché in Japan. Orders have been issued to Lieut. Newton A. McCully, stationed on the Dolphin, to proceed without delay to Tokio and relieve Commander Marsh as naval

attaché. It is intended that Commander Marsh and Lieutenant Gillis shall attend to the gathering of naval information.

Senator Gorman would probably resent the charge that he was opposed to the Monroe Doctrine, yet such a charge would have a substantial basis in the fact of his unreasoning opposition to further expansion of the Navy. The sooner our public men get the idea firmly fixed in their minds that the Monroe Doctrine is just as big as the United States Navy and no bigger, the better for all interests. The Monroe Doctrine cannot enforce itself. It is a mere dogma and worth no more than the paper it is written on unless backed up with an avowed determination and a visible preparedness to enforce it. Its integrity depends upon the Navy, just as the peace of a city depends upon the existence of a police force capable of maintaining the municipal law. Mr. Gorman contends that "we have a sufficient navy to protect our flag and our commerce everywhere." With all respect to Mr. Gorman, we may ask how he has qualified himself to express so positive an opinion on this subject. Our European competitors in trade and industry will thank him for that utterance and pray that he may repeat it. With the largest export commerce of any nation in the world, we are third or fourth in naval strength. Our rivals are constantly adding to their navies, not necessarily for war, but because they know that the growth and tranquility of commerce depend upon naval protection. It would delight them to see Senator Gorman's views adopted, for they would reason and logically, too, that with the stoppage of naval increase by the United States, our commercial supremacy was doomed and the Monroe Doctrine a harmless chimera.

A tenth edition of "The Service of Security and Information," by Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Assistant Adjutant General, U.S.A., revised in the light of recent American campaigns, has recently been issued from the Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company of Kansas City, Mo. This work has received the official approval of the War Department, having been adopted as a text book at West Point and the several officers' schools, and as a standard in the examination of officers for promotion. While the recent campaigns of our armies in the West Indies and the Orient have evolved nothing radically new on the subjects treated by the work, they have offered some valuable illustrations of the application of old principles to new conditions, and have lent additional emphasis to many of the matters set forth in former editions of the work. In the preparation of the volume the author has consulted the best European and American authorities and it is a most valuable one to officers of the Regular Army and National Guard. The text is printed in large type, and the plates in the volume are of the most accurate description. The work of the advance guard under Capt. A. K. Capron at Las Guasimas, General Chaffee's reconnaissance at El Caney, and Lieutenant Whitney's exploration of the interior of Porto Rico, are among the new incidents introduced as illustrative of the subject of the volume. There are seventeen illustrative plates in the volume.

Secretary Taft's keen sympathy for the Filipinos finds characteristic expression in his approval of plans for an educational enterprise in their behalf in connection with the St. Louis Exposition. The Philippine exhibits at St. Louis, as we have already pointed out, will be large and thoroughly representative, and it has now been arranged that there shall be brought to the Exposition, at the expense of the island government, an honorary commission of fifty natives selected from the various provinces because of their character and intelligence, the purpose being to enable them to acquire a correct understanding of the resources, methods and purposes of the American people. It is intended that the members of the commission shall remain in the United States for three months during which period they will make an extended tour of the country, visiting such cities and institutions as may invite them. The educational possibilities of this arrangement are manifest. It will give the visiting Filipino a direct insight into American civilization and achievement, and the knowledge thus acquired will serve as an active force for the promotion of enlightenment and order throughout the archipelago. Inasmuch as the success of our whole enterprise in the Philippines depends largely upon a broad policy of education, it will be admitted that the plan approved by Secretary Taft is altogether admirable.

The official register of the commissioned and warrant officers of the Navy of the United States and of the Marine Corps to Jan. 1, 1904, is now being issued. It is a pamphlet of 246 pages, and the changes in it have heretofore been noted in our columns. The register for Jan. 1, 1903, contained 222 pages.

The Chief of Ordnance of the Army has announced that practically all the forms for the small arms target practice have been again revised and are now being reprinted. It will probably be from four to six weeks before the new forms are ready for issue to the Service for use during the current target year. Also that it has been decided by the Chief of Ordnance to issue the forms needed by company commanders direct to them.

The Army and Navy Gazette understands that the British War Office proposes to publish a monthly magazine to be entitled the "Army Journal" and to give a record of the leading military events and an epitome of the most important foreign military occurrences, opinions and literature. Our contemporary is concerned lest this official publication should interfere with the excellent Journal of the Royal United Service Institution. We doubt it, recalling the fact that the powerful Secretary Stanton endeavored to kill this paper, to whose establishment he objected, by publishing at the expense of the Government during the first year of our existence what was known as the "Official Gazette." The Secretary's newspaper lived just one year; the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is now in its forty-first year. The editor who cannot give an official publication of any kind odds and beat it does not understand his business. The mere proposition to publish in England, under official sanction, such a paper as is proposed is raising a storm about the ears of the War Office. The London Military Mail, for example, says: "This attempted raid on the public purse must be stopped at once. This country wants no subsidized press to air the opinions of a few highly-placed nonentities, and the mere fact that such a journal, if published, would only excite ridicule and contempt, should suffice to kill it ere it is born. The idea of the dead-and-alive, antiquated, muddling, blundering War Office seriously setting out to run a newspaper is enough to double up a gun barrel with laughter. Why, one-half of those who would presumably run this precious journal cannot write a letter that shall be absolutely free from errors in spelling, grammar and composition! It will be a sight for the gods, however, when the editor finds himself court-martialed for discussing his superiors. What is playing the game very low, however, is the sight to which London has been treated during the past few days of officers running about in uniform to advertising agents and elsewhere touting for advertisements for this journal. If anything is calculated to bring the King's uniform into greater contempt than this we should be glad to hear of it. Should it ever see the light of day, this new paper should be the funniest thing that has appeared for many a long day. Articles such as 'How I Mismanaged the Army,' by the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, and 'Why I Was Not Ready for War,' by the Marquis of Landsdowne should find a prominent place in it, and would be generally read with great interest." This is an illustration of the roasting the officers engaged in this wholly indefensible scheme will get if they keep on.

The statement by the Third Division of the General Staff concerning the necessity for an increase of the Engineer Corps of the Army, which we publish in another column, is very convincing and it has the approval of the Lieutenant General and the Secretary of War. It will be observed that the bill distinctly recognizes the Engineers as a part of the line, which they have always claimed to be. The inception of our Engineer Corps dates back to the battle of Bunker Hill, when on June 16, 1775, the day before the battle, the Continental Congress authorized the commissioning of two chief engineers with the rank of colonel and four with the rank of captain. On July 8, 1777, three officers of the French Royal Corps of Engineers were added as colonel, lieutenant colonel and major. March 11, 1779 the Corps of Engineers was formally established by resolution of Congress with one of the French officers, Brigadier General du Portail, as commandant. Of this, disbanded November, 1783, an incomplete list of twenty-nine officers is preserved; one major general, one brigadier, six colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, three majors and ten captains. A corps of artillerymen and engineers was authorized May 9, 1794, its station to be West Point. A corps of twenty engineer officers was authorized by the act of March 16, 1802, to be also stationed at West Point and to constitute the Military Academy. This was the germ of the present Corps of Engineers, which was at first divided into the Corps of Engineers and the Corps of Topographical Engineers. These were consolidated March 3, 1803, into the present Corps of Engineers. Since the organization of the corps in 1802 it has lost seventeen officers killed or mortally wounded in battle and many have been wounded. The battalion of Engineers have received authority to inscribe on their proud banners the names of eight battles of the Mexican War and sixteen of the Civil War. Thirty-three officers of Engineers were appointed during the Civil War general officers in command of troops. The fact that the labors of the corps combine the functions of the French Corps de Génie, of the Corps de Ponts et Chaussées and to some extent those of the Etat Major, shows how onerous are the duties imposed upon them. They certainly should have the increase asked for.

Major Louis L. Seaman, late surgeon 1st U.S. Volunteer Engineers, has prepared an article on "Military Surgery" for the forthcoming volume of the New International Encyclopedia, which will be recognized by practitioners, both in the Service and out, as a masterly and valuable discussion of the subject. Remarking that not until the discovery of sepsis and anti-sepsis was the true foundation laid for the modern treatment of gun shot wounds, Major Seaman points out that this discovery so radically modified all former methods of treatment as to lead up to the established maxim formulated by Dr. Nicholas Senn in the Spanish War that "the

fate of the wounded rests in the hands of the one who applies the first dressing." Recent experience has taught that bullet wounds must not be explored by probing or otherwise, nor even touched before the first and antiseptic dressing is applied. Operative interference on the battlefield is justifiable only in cases of extreme urgency. Even in wounds of the abdomen, the rule of non-interference applies with equal force, statistics showing that in the Spanish War fifty per cent. of all abdominal wounds unoperated upon recovered, while all those operated upon proved fatal. In the Russo-Turkish War, the use of occlusive dressings, immobilization of the limb and antiseptic precautions, saved thirteen out of fourteen cases of severe gun shot wounds of the knee joint complicated with extensive comminution of the bone, while of similar cases treated by the old method of exploration without antiseptic precaution 95 per cent. died. As illustrating the beneficence of the methods of modern military surgery, it is worth noting that the percentage of recoveries from wounds in the Spanish War was 95.1 per cent., while 4.9 per cent. died, a ratio never before attained in the history of warfare. Major Seaman's article is a modest but clear and scholarly account of the development of surgical science as applied to military requirements, and it is characterized throughout by the high professional judgment and zeal which the author displayed in active service during the Spanish War.

Some of the daily newspapers were greatly excited a few weeks ago over a cabled report that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, of the Philippine Division, had "seized" a group of small island off the coast of British North Borneo on the pretext that they were included among the islands ceded to the United States by Spain. It was alleged, however, by the newspaper opponents of the Administration that the islands in question really belonged to Great Britain, and that General Wood's action was likely to cause trouble between England and the United States. The cheap little sensation thus exploited is heartlessly crushed by a plain statement from the War Department. Instead of "seizing" the islands of his own volition General Wood, acting under specific instructions, simply visited them to inquire into a question as to their ownership which had already been brought up by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station, the U.S.S. Quiros having landed a detachment of men and raised the Stars and Stripes over the islands several weeks before. The islands are practically worthless, but as they are infested with pirates, it is important that the question of their ownership shall be settled in order that the outlaws may be dealt with by a competent jurisdiction. It has been feared also that the Sultan of Sulu might attempt to transfer the islands to some other power than the United States or Great Britain, thus opening the way to a possibility of international complications. Sir Edward W. Birch, Governor of British North Borneo, who has just arrived in London, states that the title to the disputed islands will be amicably settled and that while Great Britain does not care particularly for them, she is willing to take them in order to drive out their piratical inhabitants. As for the story that General Wood has "seized" the islands, it is cheap and flimsy fiction.

In the course of an article on methods of promoting rifle practice published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th U.S. Inf., while maintaining that as little constraint as possible should be placed on the individual marksman, insists that he should be taught to get as near the earth as possible. More attention should be given to the prone position, says Captain Malone, than to all others combined. Skirmishing should form the principle feature of field work, and in advancing the upright position should be prohibited except where complete cover is furnished by the terrain. In other words, "the men should be habitually required to advance by crawling." So far as rifle practice is concerned, Captain Malone submits field": (1) That the shock of heavy masses as a battle line formation is a method of the past. It has been replaced by the fire of the magazine rifle. (2) That rifle fire is not to cover an attack. It is the attack. (3) That the bayonet of the future is a loaded magazine. (4) That men must advance to the attack by crawling. "These conclusions," the writer adds, "are pertinent to the matter at issue only as emphasizing the fact that the supreme weapon of the day is the magazine rifle; that the knowledge of its proper use is inseparable from a knowledge of the use of cover."

Because the new Secretary of War was met on his arrival in Washington by a detachment of United States troops and escorted to the War Department, and the retiring Secretary was attended to the railway station by a similar escort on departing from the capital, various members of the Diplomatic Corps are said to have suggested that a similar escort be provided for every accredited ambassador or minister upon his first arrival in Washington, the duty of such escort being to accompany the new diplomat to his embassy or legation and to and from the White House on the occasion of his formal presentation to the President of the United States. There is nothing unreasonable in the request, although it will doubtless be regarded by "anti-imperial-

ists" with hysterical shudders. American ambassadors and ministers to foreign countries are usually received with full military honors, unless they request that such formalities be dispensed with, and inasmuch as a foreign ambassador to the United States is the immediate personal representative of his sovereign, there is no reason why he should not receive similar honors in our capital. In all matters of diplomatic and social intercourse, his status is fixed by definite precedents and punctilious customs, and if he should insist upon the dignity of a military escort upon certain occasions he could undoubtedly base his claim on the solid ground of international etiquette and practice.

No doubt there will be an immediate outburst of anguish from the "anti-imperialists" over the fact that Sixto Lopez, the irreconcilable Filipino agitator, is about to be deported from the Philippines for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Lopez was one of the craftiest and most persistent of Aguinaldo's champions. His visit to America in an effort to enlist money and sympathy in support of the insurrection and his attempts to arouse European influence to oppose the American policy in the islands stamped him as a daring and pernicious mar-plot who should be carefully watched. His associates in the insurrection, including Aguinaldo, Malvar and others of prominence, have taken the oath of allegiance and are apparently keeping their obligations in good faith. Lopez, however, has steadfastly refused to follow their example and has only recently expressed his relentless hostility to the United States. His return to Manila with the announcement that under no circumstances will he take the oath of allegiance is virtually a challenge to the American authorities, and they have promptly met it in exactly the right way. He should be put out of the islands and kept out until he agrees to behave himself, the tearful protests of his American sympathizers to the contrary notwithstanding.

In response to a Senate resolution calling for information as the dates and the circumstances attending the use of United States military forces in the internal affairs of the Republic of Colombia, President Roosevelt very properly states that orders issued by the War Department and the Navy Department with regard to such transactions should not be communicated as requested. All the other information called for by the resolution has been transmitted, and it shows that the United States has in the last forty years frequently interposed in the affairs of Colombia, usually on the request of the Colombian authorities, and only once on the initiative of the United States, namely, in September, 1902. The correspondence also shows that the forces of the United States have never been employed in Colombia otherwise than to protect United States property and maintain order and the freedom of transit across the Isthmus. These repeated inquiries as to the conduct of the American Government toward Colombia only serve to emphasize the fact that the whole course of the United States has been distinctly fair, honorable and in strict accord with the requirements of international law.

The Frankford Arsenal reduced range cartridge intended for target practice only is loaded to give the bullet a velocity of about 900 feet. With this velocity, a range of 300 yards requires a sight elevation of 1,000 yards, while ranges of 204, 185 and 89 yards correspond respectively to full ranges of 800, 600 and 500 yards. With the cartridge is used a system of targets whose dimensions are so proportioned that the scores made on them by a marksman firing the reduced range ammunition at the reduced ranges will correspond very closely with those made by the same man with service ammunition on the standard targets at the corresponding full ranges. The marksman has the difficulties due to wind and weather and changing light to contend with. He assumes at each range the position prescribed for the corresponding full range, and uses the sight elevation for that range. All the conditions for full range practice are maintained except as to the actual distance fired over. The bullet of the reduced range cartridge is made of lead to diminish its cost. The case of the cartridge is colored black, to render it easily distinguished from the Service ball cartridge.

The navigating branch of the Navy will be interested in the important investigation of the earth's magnetism which the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has arranged to conduct, having for its subject the variation of the compass currents as exerted on the modern steel and iron vessels of the Navy and merchant marine. The Bache and the Blake, now in Baltimore, will start in a short time on a six months' expedition to various parts of the Atlantic Ocean, equipped with all the most modern instruments for measuring the earth's magnetism. A knowledge of the distribution of magnetism over the ocean is of prime importance to the navigator, depending, as he does, upon the compass to guide him when out of sight of land. The two vessels mentioned are fitted with the usual compass attachments for determining the compass deviation by means of observation of sun and stars. The first route will be from Baltimore to Porto Rico, and about five months will be spent on this work between these two points.

The Army and Navy Club, New York, are proposing to build a club house at an estimated cost of \$175,000. This amount they expect to obtain by issuing first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$100,000 and borrowing \$75,000 from their members on second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. It is calculated that with the present membership the club can pay all expenses, including \$7,750 interest on the bonds, and have a surplus of \$7,650. They expect, however, to add to their membership 100 resident and 500 non-resident members and 100 civilians of a new class to be known as associate members. This will add \$8,500 to the annual receipts of the club, besides the profit from the increased business, and furnish a fund of \$25,000 from the initiation fees of new members. The club is now out of debt and has a surplus of \$10,000 to be held as a guarantee fund. The second mortgage bonds are to be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$250, \$500 and \$1,000. A circular has been sent to the members inviting subscriptions to those bonds, which are to be paid for in three installments at least thirty days apart when the Board of Governors declare the plan operative. The officers of the club are Gen. J. Fred Pierson, U.S.V., President; Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, U.S.V., Lieut. Col. A. F. Scherhorn, N.G.S.N.Y., and Major James B. Horner, U.S.V., vice presidents; Commodore Charles H. Loring, U.S.N., secretary. These with the following are the Board of Governors: Capt. C. H. Brantingham, late U.S.N., treasurer, and Gen. F. A. Starring, U.S.V.; Capt. Charles Currie, U.S.V.; Act. Asst. Payms. Charles H. Hammatt and A. Noel Blakeman, late U.S.N.; Major Garland N. Whistler, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. Francis S. Dodge, U.S.A.; Major Oliver B. Bridgman, N.G.S.N.Y.; P. Asst. Engr. Orleans Longacre, late U.S.N.; Act. Asst. Paymaster Allen S. Appar, late U.S.N. The Regular Army is represented upon the board by two officers; the Regular Navy by two, one resigned; the Volunteer Army of the Civil War by five; the Volunteer Navy by four, and the National Guard by two officers. To give a club prestige as a purely Service club, it would seem to be necessary to have it under the control of Regular officers, which is a difficult thing to accomplish in New York, where liberal terms of membership are offered by such clubs at the University and others we might name. It is hoped that, with a house of their own, the Army and Navy Club may overcome this difficulty. It is well managed and has been successful thus far. The board in their circular say: "The Metropolitan Club of the City of Washington began without capital—its foundation was the unsecured subscriptions of its members. All these have been paid, and it has net assets of about \$200,000. The Army and Navy Club at Washington was established the same way—the members in 1892 subscribed \$116,000, which sum has been reduced to about \$30,000, and will soon be extinguished, leaving large net assets. We should certainly do as well in the metropolis of the country."

The reports from constructing quartermasters show that exchanges are now completed at the following posts: Forts Hunt, Washington, Brady, Meade, Leavenworth, Wayne, Douglas, Logan, Assiniboine, and Thomas. Others will be completed on the dates named, viz., Plattsburg Barracks, Feb. 10; Presidio, Feb. 15; Fort Baker, Feb. 15; Ethan Allen, Feb. 20; Fort Bliss, Feb. 20; Fort Myer, April 1; Fort Riley, May 1. The work at Fort Terry has been delayed and it is impossible to say when the exchange will be ready. This comprises all cases of new buildings under construction, as also remodeling general mess buildings at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kas., remodeling drill halls at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and Fort Thomas, Ky., and remodeling the former post trader's store at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. New buildings for which allotments have been made from 1904 funds are, with very few exceptions, now being advertised and the excepted cases will be advertised within ten days. All other allotments from 1903 and 1904 funds, being made for supplies of apparatus or fixtures or for repairs of buildings, have been supplied and completed in nearly all cases within thirty days of the time allotted. Bids have been asked for the erection of post exchanges and gymnasiums costing the amounts named at the following posts: Forts Barrancas, Harrison, Brown, and Robinson, each \$16,000; Forts Yellowstone and Wright and Ord Barracks, \$20,000; Forts Casey, Flagler, Lincoln and Stevens, each \$7,000; Forts Dade, De Soto, Morgan, Du Chesne and Key West Barracks, each \$5,500. These facts are given in a letter from the Q.M. General, who recommends that an allotment of \$14,000 for Fort Moultrie be cancelled and \$7,000 allowed at Fort Caswell and at Fort Greble. Up to date \$451,467.68 has been allotted and \$48,532.48 remains unallotted, of which \$16,000 will be required for heating plants at posts not originally estimated for.

The friends of Dr. Theo. R. Timby, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are again exploiting his claim to the invention of the monitor. Ericsson had a revolving turret, as did Timby; but so had the Greeks 2,000 years or more ago. Timby put his turret on land where it has never been of any use; Ericsson put his turret on a floating raft and accompanied the combination with forty patentable inventions which were never thought of by Timby. It was the intentions referred to that made the combination of revolving turret and submerged structure possible. Ericsson revolutionized naval warfare; Timby accomplished nothing in that line but makes claims for which his friends now ask the United States Government to pay him half a million of dollars. Ericsson's business partners in the contract for building the Monitor secured control of Timby's "invention" at a time when they considered it worth the small sum asked to prevent its being used to interfere with their plans. But they could never do anything with it. We are quite willing that a generous Government should pay Dr. Timby any sum it may think proper, but we decidedly object to the exploiting of this unsuccessful inventor as the creator of the man who gave us the screw propeller, the monitor and numerous other inventions and combinations which have created modern warfare upon the sea, and who also gave us the electric and the solar engine, beside numerous less known engineering conceptions which showed a fertility in inventive conception which placed him among the marked men of his era. Many men conceive excellent ideas in the line of invention; few can bring to their practical application the engineering ability and

experience possessed by John Ericsson, certainly not Timby.

Owing to the great fire in Baltimore, Md., which began Feb. 7 and destroyed an area of 30 city blocks and 2,500 buildings in the business portion of the city, the Governor promptly ordered out the 5th and 1st Regiments, and the naval militia of the State to prevent possible pillaging and preserve order. These troops being deemed insufficient, in compliance with the request of United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Regular troops were ordered to the scene of disaster, and Secretary of War Taft on Feb. 8 directed Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, commanding the Atlantic division, to proceed to Baltimore to take command of the Regular troops ordered to that stricken city. General Corbin was accompanied by Captain Moss and Major Starr, of his staff, and was directed to issue orders to the following troops to proceed from their present stations to Baltimore: two battalions of the 5th Infantry from Plattsburg Barracks, one battalion 16th Infantry from Fort Slocum, one battalion of 9th Infantry from Madison Barracks, one company Coast Artillery from Fort Howard, one company Coast Artillery from Fort Dupont and one company Engineers, under the command of Major Burr, of Washington Barracks. The orders to the Regular troops, however, were countermanded as they had been ordered to Baltimore under a misunderstanding. Senators Gorman and McComas, of Maryland, called at the War Department Feb. 9 to thank Secretary Taft for the department's activity in coming to Baltimore's relief. They said, however, that it had been found that the militia could handle the situation without the assistance of federal troops. They explained that the Maryland legislature before its meeting Feb. 8 received this information, and therefore did not pass resolutions appealing to the Government for help.

With regard to the article on "International Eminent Domain," contributed to the Journal of the Military Service Institution by Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 10th U.S. Cavalry, a reference to which appeared in these columns on January 16, it must be evident to all who have studied the question that it is not the proper use, but the abuse, of the principle of eminent domain that would be dangerous as a method of procedure in international law. Had it been necessary for the United States to apply that principle in order to acquire a route for an isthmian canal, we do not doubt that it would have been justified by the nations of the world on the broad ground that any injuries, territorial or otherwise, thereby imposed upon a single nation, say Colombia, were more than offset by the permanent benefits thus secured to mankind at large. In exercising the inherent right of conquest, a nation may commit an unjust and oppressive act by appropriating to its own selfish use the territory of a weaker neighbor, but there is an obvious difference between such an act and the condemnation of territory for a project which is destined to benefit the whole sisterhood of nations by promoting commerce and the arts of peace. The time has not yet arrived, but it may come, when the great powers of the world may deem it wise to adopt a limited application of the principle of eminent domain as a process of international law in order that nations that cannot or will not execute vast projects of civilization and progress shall be required to yield the use of their territory to those that can and will.

Brig. Gen. G. A. Goodale, U.S.A., who is now residing at Wakefield, Mass., in a letter to the editor, says: "Anent editorial in last JOURNAL on conscription proposed as a means of recruiting the British Army, and Mr. Kipling's suggestion of some degree of military instruction in the schools of the Empire, I am reminded of a report made to the Adjutant General of the Army in 1891, after an extended tour of observation in Australia and New Zealand. In that report it was noted that military drill in the public schools of New Zealand, Tasmania, and the five colonies of Australia, was compulsory. The boys, even those of tender years, drilling without arms under direction of their teachers at the recess and other times. The children were interested and older classes showed great proficiency in squad and company movements. In that report emphasis was laid upon the great interest taken by many in rifle practice, scarcely a town being without its rifle club, and matches being shot between clubs as widely separated as Victoria and New Zealand, a voyage of six days. All this at individual expense, with no pecuniary assistance from the government. In that report, so long ago, and later, the subject of government encouragement and pecuniary assistance to the people at large in the use of the rifle was suggested. I believe this matter to be of the first importance. Men are too familiar with the use of the pistol, not enough with that of the rifle."

Lieutenant Colonel Paddock, 5th Cav., in G.O. 8, Fort Huachuca Jan. 30, 1904, announces that in the post contest for small arms practice at Fort Huachuca the following teams were the winners of the contest, possible score, 500: 1, Troop B, 5th Cav., 413; 2, Troop A, 5th Cav., 413; 3, Troop C, 5th Cav., 390; 4, Troop D, 5th Cav., 376. Troop B, 5th Cav., having made the largest score at rapid fire at 25 yards, wins first place; Troop A, 5th Cav., second. The following competitors made over 80 per cent: Capt. A. C. Macomb, 5th Cav., 91 per cent.; Corporal Smith, Troop B, 5th Cav., 91; Sergeant Harris, Troop C, 5th Cav., 90; Private Brauning, Troop A, 5th Cav., 90; Private Krane, Troop C, 5th Cav., 87; Private Davidson, Troop B, 5th Cav., 85; Lieut. C. C. Winnia, 5th Cav., 84; Corporal Barton, Troop C, 5th Cav., 82; Blks. Fairfield, Troop C, 5th Cav., 82; Private Douthitt, Troop B, 5th Cav., 81, and Capt. G. B. Pritchard, 5th Cav., 80.

An echo of the Spanish War was heard in the Court of Claims last week in the argument of the case of Dr. H. M. Alexander, whose farm about seven miles from Camp Meade was taken possession of for military purposes without notice to the owner. An officer in command of the troops asserted that \$500 would cover the whole damage, while the owner claimed \$10,000. The attorneys for the claimant, the Messrs. King, of Washington, argued that while the seizure was justified by military ne-

cessity, the obligation to make just compensation had been recognized by the courts in many cases. The argument by Mr. P. M. Ashford, of the Department of Justice, proceeded upon the theory that while the act was wrongful that very wrong took it out of the class of contract cases, upon which alone the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims can rest. It was further argued that as the land was in possession of a tenant at the time, the owner of the land had no right to sue. The decision of the case involves a large question as to the rights of parties to the payment of war losses.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. L. Holcomb, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty at San Diego, Cal., in connection with the proposed coaling station at that point, and will assume charge of the construction of the plant when the plans have been perfected and approved. This is one of the coaling stations planned for the Pacific coast which will contribute greatly to our safety on that coast in case of embroilment with any foreign power. The establishment of a coaling station at this point ensures coal for any fleet which may be called upon to operate on that coast, and renders that portion of our coast line independent of foreign coal, which is subject to all sorts of inconveniences and dangers. Work on the plant for this station will be begun at once, and it is hoped the completion of the station will antedate the requirements of the squadron on that coast. Next year it is understood the department proposes to inaugurate extensive maneuvers and drills for the fleet in those waters, and a prerequisite for its success is ample coal supply at convenient points.

The President has approved the court-martial findings in the case of Gunner Otto Fries, tried for culpable negligence in connection with the recent explosion of the naval magazines at Iona Island. Gunner Fries was found guilty of the charge and was sentenced to a reduction of five numbers in his grade and to a reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy. The first part of the sentence is approved, but in view of the good record of Gunner Fries he is to be relieved of the latter part of the sentence. Gunner Fries was in charge of the island at the time the explosion occurred. The regulations provide that the unloading of shells shall be done in a safe place. It was brought out by the evidence produced at the court of inquiry that this work was done near a number of buildings which as a result were destroyed in the explosion. For this it was held that Gunner Fries was responsible.

Dr. Nicholas Senn, professor of surgery at the University of Chicago, who rendered valuable service as a member of the Medical Corps of the Army during the Spanish War and has, according to a newspaper report, virtually accepted a commission as surgeon in the Army of Japan for the war with Russia, speaks very highly of the medical service of the Japanese Army and says that the notion that Japan is short of competent surgeons is a mistake. "The fact is," says Dr. Senn, "that Japan has a large and most proficient corps, men who studied abroad and were graduated with high distinction. The Red Cross Society of Japan is the strongest organization of its kind in the world. It is ready for war and its ambulances and field corps could be called to a battlefield on the very shortest notice."

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that an examination be conducted at the Washington Navy Yard, beginning March 7, 1904, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the grade of assistant paymaster in the Navy, and has directed that the following candidates be examined at that time: Walter D. Sharp, Va.; Robert B. Lupton, N.J.; Edwin M. Hacker, Tenn.; Gordon A. Helmick, Wis.; William W. Lamar, Ga.; George L. Stephens, Fla.; Wilmer D. McCully, Ore.; William E. Lee, Ida.; William I. Malone, Neb.; Fred W. Holt, Ark.; Otto C. Strom, N.D.; Horace B. Worden, Mont.; Brainerd M. Dobson, S.C.; Walter K. Ross, Pa.; William T. Sypher, La., and Henry I. McCrea, Ind.

The new battleship Maine has been designated as the flagship of Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., commanding the North Atlantic Squadron. The Maine has gone to Culebra to assume her duties. The Iowa, which left the New York Navy Yard at the same time with the Maine, has gone direct to Culebra and has joined the squadron under command of Rear Admiral Barker.

Plans have been completed for the rifle range long contemplated on the naval reservation at Pensacola, Fla. The cost is estimated at about \$12,000 and it is hoped that the 600-yard range will be sufficiently advanced for use in March by the vessels of the North and South Atlantic Squadrons and the European Squadron when they are in Pensacola harbor for target practice.

Of our "Official Records of the War of the Rebellion," covering one hundred and thirty octavo volumes, one thousand nine hundred sets have been donated by the Government to public libraries. Taking the hint from us, the British Government is to distribute to public institutions a certain number of copies of the official history of the South African War.

The retirement this week of Capt. C. B. Vogdes, of the Infantry arm, because of physical disability, removes the block to the promotions from the grade of captain in the Infantry to that of major, which have been held up by Captain Vogdes for so long. The following captains of Infantry have been promoted to be majors: O. W. Penrose, D. L. Howell, J. Stafford and J. A. Dapray.

It is expected that the enlisted personnel of the Navy will reach a maximum of 31,000 by March. Up to date the number is 29,964. Desertions in January numbered 338, and of this number 199 returned to ships and stations.

A Herald despatch from Port Arthur states that an American firm has obtained the contract for building barracks in Manchuria.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY ENGINEER CORPS.

We announced last week that the Secretary of War has sent to Congress a bill providing for an increase in the Engineer Corps of the Army. The increase asked for amounts to the very modest total of twenty-five officers, viz., five colonels, four lieutenant colonels, eight majors and eight second lieutenants. The memorandum from the General Staff, sent by the Secretary with the proposed bill, sets forth very fully the necessity for the increase asked for. By act of July 28, 1866, the number of officers in the corps was fixed at 100. In 1898 it was increased to 127, and by the act of Feb. 2, 1901, to 160. The total now proposed is 185. The General Staff in their memorandum say:

"The reorganization of 1901, while it did not increase the number of majors, took two more of them for duty with the battalions, thus diverting them from other duties of the corps; while it increased the number of captains by five it took eight of them for duty with the companies, thus leaving available for other duties of the corps three captains less than was the case under the former organization; while it increased the number of 1st lieutenants by ten it required eight for duty with the new companies, leaving two more for other duties of the corps; it increased the number of 2d lieutenants by eighteen, and as only eight were needed for the new companies it left ten more officers of this grade available for the other duties of the corps than was the case under the prior organization.

"The substance of the statement now made by the Chief of Engineers is this: On the supposition that under the organization of 1901 the number of majors, captains, and 1st lieutenants was no more than necessary for the general work of the corps, he is now short seven officers in these three grades, and that the ten 2d lieutenants who constitute the net increase can not take their place on civil and fortification work by reason of their inexperience.

"Assuming appointments to the Corps of Engineers to continue to be made from the graduates of the Military Academy—which is what the bill requires—and assuming ten appointments to be made from that source annually, the increased organization carried by the bill would be completed in 1909. This assumes vacancies to be made only by the routine process of retirement for age; but as it is very probable that ten graduates may not be selected in each of a series of successive years, the above date represents the probable least possible time necessary to complete the organization.

"The following table shows the amounts actually expended by the officers of the Engineer Corps during each of the years 1890 and 1903, inclusive, but does not include expenditures by such officers for lighthouses nor by those detailed under the government of the District of Columbia.

This table shows a total of \$278,549,287.03; a yearly average in round numbers of twenty millions, an increase from \$13,147,314.94 in 1890, to \$24,152,299.03 in 1903. Continuing the report says:

"It is true that the above amounts of money are not a direct measure of the amount of personal work performed, but they do directly represent the very great responsibility that is imposed upon the officers of this corps. The table shows that from a period of profound peace in 1890 to a period of peace in 1903 this responsibility has practically doubled, while the responsibility today in time of peace is little less than it was five years ago in the midst of war.

"In January, 1904, the officers of the Engineer Corps are engaged in the execution of 663 projects for river and harbor work, an increase of 60 works (since 1893). They have charge, as in 1893, of all lighthouse construction in the United States, but in addition that in Porto Rico, in Hawaii, and in the Philippine Islands. They are engaged in the construction of 387 modern emplacements—an increase of 33—with the care and maintenance of 823 completed modern emplacements, none of which existed in 1893; with the installation in the modern coast defenses of five electric light plants, aggregating in cost nearly half a million dollars; with the construction of four large public buildings, costing \$6,639,000, and with the construction of the new barracks and quarters at Washington Barracks.

"In our insular possessions the engineers have had imposed upon them a new class of work—that of creating sanitary conditions—and it seems certain that additional work of this character will be necessary in the near future on the Isthmus of Panama. They are also charged with the execution of civil work on a large scale under the government of the Philippine Islands. To perform this work there were 153 officers (seven vacancies), as compared with 121 in 1893, but the increase was largely in the lower grades.

"The very great importance in recent years of military engineering works has caused a diversion of officers to that duty from the civil river and harbor improvement work, so that notwithstanding an increase in the latter work by sixty separate projects only fifty-six officers are engaged on them as compared with seventy-four who were so engaged in 1893. For the administration of the general work of the Engineer Corps at the present time, the territory of the United States is divided into nine divisions (an increase of four), but the lack of officers has enforced a consolidation of important districts to the detriment of efficient work, so that there are now only forty-eight districts as compared to fifty-six in 1893.

"The Chief of Engineers reports many and increased demands for officers. On investigation by the third division it appears that a total of forty-six such demands have been made during the past two years, which demands have been met either by a statement that no officer was available, or by detaching an officer from other duty where he was needed, or by adding the new duties (to the detriment of the Service) to those already imposed upon the officers.

"The Joint Board of Army and Navy Officers recommended and the War and Navy Department have jointly urged upon Congress an appropriation of funds for the construction of defenses in our insular possessions. Whenever these works are undertaken there will be needed at least two engineer officers at Manila, one at Subig Bay, one at Honolulu, one at Pearl Harbor, two at the coaling stations in Cuba, and one at San Juan, Porto Rico. Moreover, the Chief of Engineers reasonably anticipates the necessity of providing at least eight of his best officers for duty in canal construction on the Isthmus of Panama.

"The scarcity of officers, due to the large increase in duties, has led to the discontinuance of the engineer school of application. Most of the student officers were needed for work in the Tropics, nor has it been possible longer to detail experienced officers as instructors. Even this, the Chief of Engineers reports, does not permit a sufficient number of young officers to be assigned as assistants on civil works where, in the future as in the past, their best training is to be had. Young men have, therefore, to be assigned to important works without this training and without theoretical school instruction, which is unjust both to the public interest and to the officers themselves.

"One serious result of the foregoing conditions is the necessity of a very greatly increased travel on the part of the officers in charge of districts, thereby making it impossible for them to give proper supervision to the details in the project of works passed on at their headquarters or to properly meet the financial responsibility which is centered at their headquarters. The foregoing being true, under the conditions of the past two years, during which

there has been no river and harbor bill, the Chief of Engineers is of the opinion that when a new bill becomes a law it will be impossible for him to carry on the work imposed by such law without calling many officers from the Philippines, notwithstanding the report of the commanding general of that division to the effect that none can be spared without manifest injury to the service there.

"In the hearing of 1900-1901 of the committee considering the Army reorganization bill, the Secretary of War seems to have approved, as a principle of organization in staff corps and departments, that the ratio in field officers should be as nearly as possible 1 to 1½ to 3. This ratio in the Corps of Engineers, from act of 1866 to date, has been the unfavorable one of 1 to 2 to 4. This, however, was offset prior to the organization of 1901 by the larger percentage of field officers to the total number of officers in the corps (39 per cent.). It seems to the third division that when this percentage was reduced from 39 to 30.8, it would have been proper to adopt the ratio of 1 to 1½ to 3 among the field officers."

The bill is as follows: Be it enacted, etc., That section 22 of the act approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it shall read as follows:

"Sec. 22. That the Corps of Engineers shall consist of 1 Chief of Engineers with the rank of brigadier general, of 12 colonels, 18 lieutenant colonels, 36 majors, 40 captains, 40 1st lieutenants, and 38 2d lieutenants. The enlisted force provided in section 11 of this act, and the officers serving with the organized battalions thereof shall constitute a part of the line of the Army: Provided, That the Chief of Engineers shall be appointed as now provided by law, and hereafter vacancies in the Corps of Engineers in all other grades above that of 2d lieutenant shall be filled by promotion, according to seniority, from the Corps of Engineers. Any vacancies occurring at any time in the grade of 2d lieutenant shall be left for future promotion from the corps of cadets at the United States Military Academy."

The Secretary of War, in his letter approving, and transmitting this report, says:

"It is to be kept in mind that in providing Army engineers for the increased civil engineering work we are also providing officers who will be competent to perform the most important military duties of the engineer officer as a part of the line of the Army in case of war, and that is something which can not be improvised."

Lieut. General Chaffee, in approving it, says:

"The Engineer Corps at the present time is sufficiently strong for the performance of its duties with the Army, and were its officers available for such duty the increase asked for could not at this time be recommended. If it be the policy of the Government to continue officers of the Engineer Corps in the future as it has in the past, upon river and harbor work, construction of public buildings, etc., the necessity for the increase sought is apparent. At the present time I am unable to obtain engineer officers who are not also engaged upon other work, a great deal of it civil work, to attach to the headquarters of commanding generals of divisions. This division of time, attention, and interest of those officers is very detrimental from a military standpoint."

BURSTING OF THE IOWA'S GUNS.

We reported last week the accident on board the U. S.S. Iowa by which the muzzles were blown off two eight inch guns in the starboard forward turret. The accident is one of the most serious that could happen because of the distrust it occasions as to the reliability of our guns or powder. We think that there can be no doubt that the powder is responsible in this case and perhaps it will be found that Admiral Coghlan was not far wrong when he threw a lot of it overboard. The trouble is that the powder gases, after reaching a certain pressure suddenly jump to a much higher pressure and give the gun a shock it is not strong enough to stand. In a memorandum submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, says:

"The powder used in the Iowa's eight-inch guns which were injured in her starboard forward turret, was manufactured by the International Smokeless Powder Company in August, 1902. The weight of charge originally fixed was 61 pounds, which, with a chamber pressure of 13.3 tons per square inch, gave a muzzle velocity of 2,297 foot seconds (2,300 f. s. desired). As this powder was delivered in the old style of packing boxes, the bureau had all of this index (220) redried in September, 1903, when it was repacked in air-tight boxes, and a new weight of charge was fixed at 58½ pounds, which with a chamber pressure of 13.55 tons per square inch gave a muzzle velocity of 2,294 foot seconds (2,300 f. s. desired). It appears that this same powder was used in the guns of the port forward turret of the Iowa on the same day the accident occurred with no unusual results. The injured guns were No. 61, which had been fired 107 times, and No. 62, which had been fired 90 times. They were manufactured at the Washington Navy Yard in 1896, and were of the same type as those on the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Baltimore, Olympia, Brooklyn, Chicago and New York. The bureau is unable at this time to assign any cause for the accident, but is of the opinion that it must be sought for in the powder, and not in the gun. A gun of this type has been in use at the proving ground for some time and has been fired about 325 times, many rounds being with much higher pressure than those given by the service charges. Samples of the Iowa's powder will be sent to the proving ground for further test and examination, and a board of officers will be ordered to examine and report on the exact condition of the ammunition supplied to the vessel, to determine, if possible, the cause which led to the accident. The Iowa's eight inch guns were designed for a working chamber pressure of fifteen tons per square inch and have frequently been fired at the proving ground with pressures up to 19 tons, so that 13.5 tons, for which the powder charges were fixed, should leave a large factor of safety, unless the powder gave very erratic and abnormal results such as have never been observed in an experience of several years with powders of this kind."

Concerning the peculiarities of our smokeless powder an interesting statement has been made by Lieut. Comdr. John B. Bernadon, U.S.N., whose intelligent and thorough study of this special subject enables him to speak with authority. In an interview, reported in the New York Herald, Commander Bernadon is thus quoted:

"The determination of pressure," he said, "developed at the instant of firing is exceedingly difficult. Thus far we have been content to gauge it by measuring the amount of compression that a small disc of copper placed inside the gun, near the breech, is subjected to on firing. This is something like trying to measure the weight of a

locomotive from the effect on a copper cent placed on a railroad track. The French have handled this problem more boldly and have gone so far as to apply to the gun methods analogous to those used for the steam engine in determining the effect of the steam in the cylinder; that is, they take an indicator diagram on discharge of the gun, pretty much as an indicator diagram is taken for a steam engine. A small rod of steel is carried through the wall of the gun. Its inner end is in contact with the copper that is to be compressed. Its outer end carries a sharp stylus which is placed in contact with a rapidly revolving drum covered with lamp black. At the instant of firing the rod is driven backward so that its outer point describes a curve on the lamp black surface.

"The study of this curve very clearly shows how the powder gas acted in the gun. It shows, first, that when the charge is thrown into the chamber in a heap, instead of being uniformly distributed, the powder acts irregularly. That is, instead of a smooth curve on the lamp black of a covered cylinder, a more or less jagged line is obtained. This is interpreted into a fact that when the powder is regularly placed in the gun the shell leaves the muzzle with a smooth swing as a rocket sails into the air; while when the powder is placed in the gun irregularly there occurs a 'bump-bump-bump' and the gun is subjected to violent blows before the projectile reaches the muzzle.

"The question then becomes how to distribute the powder regularly in the powder chamber of the gun before firing, so that smooth and uniform results may be obtained. This brings us directly to the form of the powder grain. In all foreign countries where powder like ours are employed these powders are manufactured in the form of long strips or ribbons, which are tied together like a bundle of fagots and placed in the gun in such a manner that each strip occupies a regular position.

"We in the United States manufacture our powder to-day in a form resembling that of hickory nuts, which are dumped into a bag, which is then tied with a string and the whole is tossed into the gun before firing. This is a step backward from the process which was employed in the days of old brown powders when the charge was built up from individual grains into a regular column. It is true that the individual grains of smokeless powders employed by us to-day are of a regular shape, that is, each is a cylinder, pierced with many small holes yet absolute irregularity exists in the manner in which the grains are put together to form the whole charge. I have been urging for the last five years that the hickory nut grain be abandoned and that the regular strips be used in place thereof. To obtain uniformity it is necessary that the whole surface of every part of the powder charge be set on fire at the same time and this is only possible when powder is used in the form of flat strips or ribbons."

It will be remembered that one of the guns of the Iowa had its muzzle blown off during target practice in Pensacola Harbor last spring. It is reported that one of the guns that was burst last week bore the scar of a blow received from a flying fragment of the gun that burst previously.

BRITISH GOOD WILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am one of those "optimists" upon this side of the Atlantic in whose eyes almost anything done to promote the most intimate relations between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race is entirely commendable; and I therefore share the regret expressed by "Staff" that the contents of a quasi-service paper in this country should have been calculated to give offence in the United States. But, Sir, I think that if we are to be seriously influenced by what is written in the newspapers, in the present day, it is idle to hope for friendship between us. Actually I do not believe that the majority of your people or of ours, who read abusive matter in the press, really care two-pence about such rubbish; and upon each side we can always comfort ourselves with the reflection that the faults of the one nation in this respect are fully balanced by those of the other. After all, we both have virtues as well as vices. There are bickerings between us, from time to time, but if worst came to worst, I believe we should stick together. We call each other by many names, some of them uncomplimentary, but we never apply the term "foreigners"—and here lies the distinction, founded upon the wholesome fact that "blood is thicker than water."

Finally, and in reference to what I have said about disregarding the press, I would like to call the attention of "Staff" to a couple of articles contributed last year by an ill bird of England to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the purpose of fouling his own nest and thereby gaining a few shillings. When a man can be found willing thus to utter gross falsehoods about his own countrymen, it ceases to be wonderful that wit and good taste do not always walk hand in hand upon other occasions. Our press angles for pence, yours for cents, and there is the chief difference between them. Can we not afford to laugh at both? We were, indeed, the best of friends in China not long ago, and in the near future we may again find ourselves together in the same part of the world. I do not think that the old comradeship will have been forgotten in the Army and Navy of either of us. We shall carry on as we left off.

A BRITISH OFFICER.

Bids for the new drydock to be constructed at the New York Navy Yard have been opened and the rather surprising fact was disclosed that but one firm entered the competition, the R. G. Packard Company of New York being the only bidder. Their bid was \$1,082,246. The limit of cost of the dock was fixed by Congress at \$1,000,000, and no decision has been reached by the Navy Department or the Bureau of Yards and Docks. It is probable that new proposals will be invited, and if unsuccessful in a second attempt it is not unlikely that the department may conclude to build the dock without the intervention of the contractor. The dock is to be of stone and concrete and to be of size sufficient for the largest ships.

The protected cruiser San Francisco has been ordered from Beirut to the Asiatic Station to relieve the Albany as flagship of the cruiser squadron. The Albany will be brought home for repairs to her bottom.

Cablegrams were received from Mr. Powell, the American Minister at San Domingo, and from Rear Admiral Wise, commanding the training squadron, dated Feb. 1, announcing the killing by insurgents at Santo Domingo city of J. G. Johnson, a machinist on board the Yankee. Johnson was in a small launch of the Yankee when he was fired upon by a body of insurgents concealed ashore. The despatch gave no further details. Immediately upon its receipt Rear Admiral Wise was instructed to send full particulars. He has since been ordered to San Domingo with his squadron to protect American interests. Johnson was enlisted from Boston, where his mother and father live. The parents have requested the Navy Department to have the body of their son returned to them. The killing of Johnson will probably finally result in a wiping out of the Dominican nuisance. Secretary Moody Feb. 9 issued orders to Admiral Wise directing him to submit to no further interference with American interests. Special protection is to be given American shipping interests. The instructions give Admiral Wise considerable latitude for action. The feeling is that the Government can no longer submit to the outrages which have occurred in San Domingo for a long time. The reported attack on the steamship New York by a Dominican gunboat is regarded here as a gross outrage and it is expected that Rear Admiral Wise will capture the offending gunboat and tow her to Guantanamo for safe keeping. He is authorized to land marines for the guarding of all American interests if the situation demands.

The U.S.S. Yankee, Comdr. Louis C. Heilner, has been sent to San Domingo City and the report of that excellent officer will necessarily have an important bearing upon our future policy in dealing with the so-called Dominican republic. San Domingo is a republic in name alone. Practically it is a hot-bed of anarchy, murder and lawlessness of every description. Within a year this country, with an area about equal to that of New Hampshire and quite as populous, has been swept by three successive revolutions in which life and property have been wantonly destroyed, industry paralyzed and the whole population plundered and terrorized. Foreigners who have invested capital there are threatened with the total loss of their interests; taxes are extortionate; there is no protection for life, no respect for law, nothing but anarchy, massacre and ruin. These conditions make San Domingo an international nuisance, a menace to the United States and a reproach to humanity. For a third of a century, ever since the rejection of the unanimous request of the people at San Domingo for annexation to the United States in 1871, the Dominican republic has been drifting backward to barbarism and ruin. The people are unable to protect themselves, and now that American life has been sacrificed by the adventurers and bandits who are plundering the country it is time for the United States to interpose a firm hand and put a stop to the long-continued carnival of crime. Whether the task is agreeable or otherwise has nothing to do with the case. The situation requires some prompt and vigorous police duty, and the United States has got to perform it regardless of consequences.

The officers of the 8th Infantry, stationed at Forts Jay and Wood, New York Harbor, with their wives met a few evenings ago at the home of their adjutant, Captain Kennedy, and from there went in a body to the home of General Dougherty, former colonel of the 8th. Their call was a complete surprise to him and his wife. As soon as the excitement had subsided the Adjutant presented General Dougherty with a loving cup and spoke of the deep regret the regiment felt in the loss of so considerate a commander and genial a comrade. The cup is a very handsome one with stag horn handles, and there is engraved on one side the words, "To Brig. Gen. William E. Dougherty, from the officers of the 8th Infantry as a token of their esteem and affection." After filling the cup with champagne all drank the health of Gen. and Mrs. Dougherty and wished them many years of happiness and contentment. Mrs. Dougherty was the hostess of a very enjoyable luncheon not long ago. The decorations were pink roses. Among the guests were Mrs. Treat and Mrs. Mills, of West Point; Mrs. Coe, of New York city; Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Rear Admiral Rodgers; Mrs. Corbin and several ladies of Governors Island. The officers and ladies of Governors Island will give a fancy dress ball on Feb. 19. The Ladies' Card Club, of the island, met at the home of Mrs. Greer last week. Mrs. Stafford and Mrs. Norman won the prizes. It will meet next at Mrs. Phillips' on Feb. 16. The meetings of this club have become very popular. Col. and Mrs. Heistand, Major and Mrs. Wood and daughter and Captain Horton have lately joined at Governors Island. Mrs. Dravo is visiting her sister, Mrs. Kendall, in Washington.

A press despatch dated Manila, Feb. 10, states that seventeen members of the constabulary stationed at Vigan, in Luzon, deserted, taking with them fifty rifles, 5,000 rounds of ammunition and \$700 belonging to the commissary department. They were later joined by a party of eighty, who escaped from the same quarter. Major Tearwood, commanding the faithful constabulary and the residents, repulsed the mutineers, who escaped to the southward, cutting the telegraph wires and gathering fifty recruits on the way. Governor Wright conferred with General Wade, and Colonel Thomas, with a battalion of the 11th Cavalry, was sent in the direction of San Fernando to begin the chase. Colonel Scott, with three companies of constabulary and scouts, sailed for Vigan and possibly more troops will take the field. The action of the constabulary has developed into a small uprising against the Americans and loyal Filipinos. Two American priests, Fathers McClosky and Kirk, have been fired upon. The telegraph wires leading to the disturbed district have been cut. Ricarte, a former Filipino leader, is believed to be at the head of this movement.

To fill the vacancies caused at the Naval Academy by the resignations on account of deficiencies in studies at the semi-annual examination, Senators and members of Congress have been asked to appoint candidates who will be examined either April 19 at various cities, or on June 21 at Annapolis only. The Senators, who will each have

one appointment to make, are: Florida, Hon. J. P. Tallaferra; Maryland, Hon. L. E. McComas; Massachusetts, Hon. H. C. Lodge; New York, Hon. T. C. Platt; Ohio, Hon. J. B. Foraker, and Pennsylvania, Hon. M. S. Quay. In Virginia Hon. J. W. Daniel will have two appointments. The Congressional districts where there are vacancies, one in each except the 1st Arkansas, which has two, are: Alabama, 8th; Arkansas, 1st, and 4th; Georgia, 2d and 4th; Illinois, 11th and 21st; Kentucky, 4th; Michigan, 2d and 5th; Minnesota, 5th; Missouri, 9th; New Jersey, 1st; New York, 13th, 19th, 31st; Oklahoma, a.l.; Pennsylvania, 13th; South Carolina, 6th; Tennessee, 8th; Texas, 11th, and Washington State, a.l. A Washington despatch adds the names of Midshipmen Thomas Green and Blanton Neel to the list given in our Naval Academy correspondence of those of the 3d class at the Naval Academy whose resignations have been tendered and accepted, owing to deficiencies in their studies. The name of F. T. Van Aken, 4th class, given in our correspondence among those who resigned, does not appear in the list received from Washington.

Acting upon the recommendations of the Quartermaster General of the Army, the Assistant Secretary of War caused the following order to be issued: "It is not deemed expedient at this time to issue further orders concerning uniforms. Ordered, That the squadron of the 15th Cavalry at Fort Myer, be completely equipped with the olive drab overcoats and service uniforms as prescribed by general orders No. 132, A.G.O., 1902, with the following additions and modifications, viz: A folding field cap, so soon as a satisfactory sample shall have been perfected. Brown chevrons, for non-commissioned officers to be worn with the olive drab field coats and overcoats. Pockets of field coats to be of the choke bellows pattern, as shown in sample submitted by the Quartermaster General. Collar ornaments for the enlisted men to be of same size as the insignia now worn by officers upon their field coats, fastenings of said ornaments to be such as may be deemed most suitable by the Quartermaster General. Improvements in blanket for issue to enlisted men recommended. Ordered, That the issue of old pattern blue clothing made to the enlisted men of the Fort Myer squadron at San Francisco, Cal., be gratuitous, and that the new olive drab clothing be charged at the prices specified in G.O. No. 95, A.G.O., 1903. After thirty days' use of uniform with the modifications as suggested above, report to be made as to their utility and adaptability and recommendations invited of such changes as may be found necessary or desirable."

How completely victorious Secretary Moody and Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, have been in the controversy over the proposed purchase of additional land at the Norfolk Navy Yard is seen from a telegram received at the Navy Department Feb. 4 from the agent for the owners of the land, announcing that their Washington agent had been authorized to close the deal for the sale of the desired 272 acres adjoining the navy yard for \$400,000. The Secretary will recommend to Congress the appropriation of this amount that the land may be bought and the needed improvements begun at once. The second board appointed to condemn the property fixed its value at \$472,000. Rear Admiral Endicott had previously estimated that \$380,000 would be a liberal price. When it became evident that the Secretary would not approve the verdict of the board the company within less than a week after the price was fixed offered the land at \$400,000 and the Secretary has tentatively accepted this offer. The original price for which the owners of the property were contending was \$600,000. One of the Government's own witnesses testified that the land was worth \$500,000. The Norfolk incident has brought to the attention of the Navy Department the undesirability of local juries passing upon the value of property for purposes of condemnation.

A telegraphic report received at the Navy Department announces that the gunnery trials of the battleship Missouri, Capt. William S. Cowles commanding, were excellent and developed no weaknesses either in the guns themselves or in the mounts. Equally satisfactory were the trials of the submerged torpedoes in the Missouri and the battleship Maine. The detailed report will follow later. On both ships seven shots from each tube were fired while moving at a speed of over fourteen knots. The tubes worked well each way. The practice, it is said by torpedo experts present, was most satisfactory and is justification, if any were needed, of the light initiated by Lieut. Frank Hill, formerly of the Bureau of Ordnance, but now navigator of the battleship Missouri, to have the submerged tubes placed in all the battleships. The Board on Construction to the contrary notwithstanding. The torpedoes were fired ten feet below the water line. It has been decided that all the new battleships shall be fitted with four submerged torpedoes. There is no doubt in the minds of many naval officers that the Japanese ships off Port Arthur, which did such damage to the Russian battleship Poltava and the cruiser Novik, both of which were hit below the water line, accomplished it by means of submerged torpedoes, with four of which every Japanese ship is equipped.

It is interesting to note that the Japanese naval commander who fought and won the battle of Chemulpo on Feb. 9 was Rear Admiral Sotokichi Uriu, who was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in the class of 1881. Admiral Uriu stood number 14 in his class and was a most capable naval cadet. After leaving the Academy he went to Woolwich, England, and completed his military studies. He was married to a young Japanese girl who was graduated from Vassar College. Three Japanese boys entered the Academy in 1877 and were graduated in 1881. They were Taisuker Serata, Sotokichi Uriu and Yenoske Inouye. Serata died a rear admiral in the Japanese navy just a year ago. Both he and Uriu made fine records in the war between Japan and China. When at the Academy they were very religious and were members of the Y.M.C.A.

General Weston, Commissary General of the Army, is in hopes that the question of providing troops in the field at remote stations where it is impossible to furnish throughout the year fresh beef and vegetables, has been

solved by the canned stew or hash which has been prepared by direction of the Subsistence Department and recently tried at twelve posts in the United States. This hash or stew consists of beef, potatoes and onions prepared in an appetizing manner and put up in tin cans which are easily transported. Reports have recently been received by General Weston from the posts at which the hash or stew has been tried and all of them are most favorable. This hash was first brought to the attention of Army officers during the encampment at Montauk Point in 1898.

The following named 1st and 2d lieutenants of the Artillery Corps have been ordered to report Aug. 27, 1904, to the commandant of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, for the purpose of taking a course of instruction: 1st Lieuts. H. H. Sheen, J. W. Gulick, S. G. Orr, A. T. Valentine, F. E. Hopkins, E. R. Tipton, H. B. Grant, L. T. Waldron, G. Sevier, E. A. Grienough, A. Grieg, jr., S. Avery, jr., J. A. Ruggles, F. T. Austin, C. C. Pullis, T. E. Murphy, H. W. Newton, A. D. Raymond, J. R. Pourie, J. L. Hughes, J. W. C. Abbott, H. T. Matthews, H. I. Barnes, S. H. Mould, L. S. Chappelaer, D. W. Hand, R. F. Woods, A. C. Thompson, jr., T. B. Steele, L. Cravens, E. L. Gilmer, J. McBride, jr., R. K. Cravens, G. O. Hubbard, J. M. Wheeler, H. S. Kerriek, W. R. Harrison, F. J. Miller, P. S. Golderman, C. L. Lanham; 2d Lieuts. W. S. Bowen, N. E. Wood, M. S. Battle, B. A. Page, F. T. Thornton, E. S. Wheeler, S. S. Ross, G. Parker, C. L. Silcox, and A. S. Fuger.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has reversed the action of the Auditor for the War Department in disallowing the claim of Lieut. E. G. Davis, Art. Corps, for the difference in the pay between a lieutenant mounted and a lieutenant not mounted, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 1903, while on duty away from his battery on detached service at the Military Academy. The Comptroller concurs with the Judge Advocate General of the Army in the opinion that Lieutenant Davis while assigned to the Military Academy was under the same obligation to keep himself prepared for mounted duty as when with his battery, and as he did not do so, he is not entitled to mounted pay.

Capt. A. T. Mahan is quoted by the New York World of Feb. 11 as saying that "as a general proposition the torpedo-boat is practically invincible." Captain Mahan informs us that he never said "anything of the kind." Captain Mahan is further quoted as saying: "As to the present engagements off Port Arthur, they do not settle anything. Neither side, in the light of my present information, has been sufficiently damaged to venture the statement that it has been weakened. Until I have clearer information I prefer to study the comparative strength, discipline, etc., of the two navies, and when I am ready to express an opinion it will be with the whole strategic situation plainly before me."

Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has received from the Mayor of Charleston a letter informing him that the steamship Manhattan recently crossed the bar there safely, drawing 26.4 feet of water. In the light of this feat, the Charleston people feel that the action of the House in refusing to appropriate for the navy yard at Charleston this year is unwarranted and desperate efforts will be made to restore the appropriation in the Senate.

Capt. Albert Ross has been appointed Inspector of Navy Colliers at Baltimore, Md., and has opened an office in the general post office there. Captain Ross will have charge of the colliers which come there for supplies and will attend to their inspection and the various duties in that connection. Baltimore is a kind of headquarters for the collier squadron and the opening of an inspection office there will, it is believed, be followed with good results.

It is understood that a bill is to be introduced in Congress in connection with the measure providing for the consolidation of the Adjutant General's Office with the Record and Pension Office, which will provide for the transfer to the line of the Army of all officers holding permanent commissions in the Adjutant General's Department. Such a measure would be strenuously opposed by officers affected, and it is doubtful if it will receive the support of Secretary Taft.

The following appointments have been made to the U.S. Military Academy: Thomas A. Terry, Abbeville, Ala.; E. N. Woodbury, Middleboro, Ky.; G. E. Edgerton, alt., Manhattan, Kas.; C. F. Byrd, Williamsburg, Va.; A. H. Bell, alt., Mount Sidney, Va.; A. E. Wilburn, alt., Lexington, Va.; W. M. Hatch, Springfield, Mass.; O. A. Dickinson, alt., Amherst, Mass.; W. E. Titcomb, alt., Florence, Mass.; Roy Wilson, Pennaboro, W. Va.

A tentative edition of the Army Regulations has been prepared under the direction of the General Staff and sent to the various chiefs of the staff departments and corps, the division commanders and the department commanders for comment. It is not believed at the War Department that the regulations as revised by the General Staff will be ready for distribution under two months.

There is to be assembled at San Francisco, Cal., a battalion of about 600 marines, ready to be embarked for the Philippines about Feb. 29, as an additional force to take the place of men coming home, to insure the force in the Philippines not being diminished.

Contracts have been awarded during the past week for the extension of the piers at the League Island Navy Yard at a cost of about \$115,000, for the extension of the sea wall at the same yard for a small cost and for the construction of a chain and anchor loft at Portsmouth, N.H.

It is understood that Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor will relinquish his duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in April of 1904, and take command of the North Atlantic Squadron. He will probably be succeeded by Capt. James E. Pillsbury.

ADMIRAL DEWEY BEFORE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

In the course of his statement on Philippine Island Station and Naval Program, before the committee on Naval Affairs, Feb. 4, Admiral Dewey said: "I am convinced that Subig Bay is the one place in the Philippines for a naval base. It is the situation best adapted for a naval base, a naval coaling station, and a navy yard. My idea would be simply to send there the floating dock which is being built for the Philippines, put some coal there, and ask the Army to mount a few guns at the entrance, and then we have our naval base."

"The navy yard at Cavite, which we captured from the Spaniards, is very good for small vessels, say, up to about 1,000 tons. They can get in to a railway there and be hauled out. We used the railway for the Zafiro and other small ships. But most of the vessels of any size have to go over to Hong Kong to be docked."

"The width of the two entrances of Manila Bay is so great, and the water so deep, that I do not think it could be well defended against battleships. All around the bay there is shoal water everywhere, except toward the entrance. There the mountains come down steep to the water, and it would be a great expense to level off the ground. At Subig, I do not see that there is anything necessary to be done except to dredge a place for the dry dock. There is now a little pocket there, which looks like and is an ideal spot for a dock."

"I asked General Young the other day, when we were on the Joint Board, 'In case we should have a war—which God forbid—how long could the Army stay in the Philippines after the Navy left?' He said, 'Six weeks; possibly two months.' They could get nothing in the Islands. We must keep our Navy there, I think, and the Navy must have a protected base."

"Olongapo is on an arm of the bay branching off to the right. It is perfectly landlocked, perfectly smooth, so that vessels could lie alongside the wharf and coal in smooth water. Then the bay is very easily defended; the Army already has a plan for its defense, a very simple scheme, involving the use of few guns."

"I suppose if the Philippines continue to improve there will be a large station there sometime, but I would not spend a large amount of money at present. I would simply build a coal pile and a dry dock and a few machine shops. I have no doubt that \$800,000 for the present would do. It is the President's intention to keep a large fleet in the Philippines. He recently called a meeting of the Secretaries of War, Navy and State, and others, resulting in the decision that the battle ships should remain in the Philippines for the present."

"In addition to what we have there at present, you know there are five of those destroyers—torpedo boat destroyers—on the way."

"The natives work very well indeed. They could do anything at the navy yard there that can be done at the naval gun factory here in Washington, except in making guns. They are fine machinists. This Government has expended very little money on the navy yard at Manila since our occupation. It is a very well equipped yard. We found nearly everything we needed there."

Mr. LOUD. "Speaking on the subject of coaling ships, Admiral, to get the coal from the colliers that come from the United States they must discharge first into cascoes and then upon the dock, and it makes a double handling?"

ADMIRAL DEWEY. "Yes, both ways."

Mr. LOUD. "And that makes it very complicated, and multiplies the work?"

ADMIRAL DEWEY. "Yes, and it makes it very expensive. And by the time the coal gets into the bunkers of our ships it is mostly dust."

Mr. RIXEY. "In time of peace, except when this country was at war with a foreign country, what fleet would you think it would be necessary for us to keep in the Philippine Islands?"

ADMIRAL DEWEY. "I would keep a fleet in those waters as large as we now have there. I presume that the whole country would like some of the trade of China, which is being rapidly developed; but in those waters the native people recognize nothing but force, and they must see the force."

Mr. RIXEY. "In the event of war between this country and a foreign country, we would want all the ships we could get?"

ADMIRAL DEWEY. "Some people think in the event of war we had better call all of them at home, and have them all together and not scattered. That is a question on which a good deal can be said on both sides. My answer to that is that I would have enough battleships to have a good, strong fleet here, and one strong enough there also. It might save a war. I think we ought to be a little ahead of any country that is likely to attack us. I think if we were to have 48 battleships within the next twenty years they would let us alone."

Mr. RIXEY. "You do not believe in protected cruisers?"

ADMIRAL DEWEY. "No; they cannot fight battleships. I am aware of the fact that the General Board has recommended protected cruisers. But I was in the minority on that." (Laughter.)

Other remarks made by Admiral Dewey included the following:

"Just before I left the Department a few moments ago I was shown a letter from Admiral Wise, who is down on the coast of Hayti with the Minneapolis and Columbia. He said: 'These ships are too large for this business. We want smaller vessels.' Those two ships cost a great deal of money and are not fighting ships, and are too large for ordinary cruiser work, while for fighting purposes they are next to useless. Our Chief Constructor, Admiral Capps, says that 'protected cruisers are obsolete all over the world.'"

"The protected cruiser that some of my friends have in view is a ship of about 8,000 or 9,000 tons. That means a good deal of money for a ship that cannot fight battleships. My idea would be to build more of what we call scout cruisers. They are building them in Germany now, and in England. They are about 4,000 tons, with great speed—24 knots, or something of that kind,—and for ordinary service far better, I think, than these great vessels of several thousand tons."

"The battleships, you know, cost too much money to be cruising about in uncharted waters. These battle ships ought to last 100 years."

"Scout cruisers would cost about \$2,000,000, a protected cruiser about \$3,500,000."

"It would not be necessary to keep all the ships in commission. I should not keep 48 battleships in com-

mission. I would simply have them in reserve, and not allow them to deteriorate. The possession of that fleet of ships would be a preventive of war."

Mr. BRANDEGEE. "Do you think it would be a good policy, from a military point of view, for the Government to put any of its present Navy in ordinary, as England does—lay off the crews?"

ADMIRAL DEWEY. "I would not now. But if you were to let go of the Monroe doctrine we might."

Mr. BRANDEGEE. "The Navy is not big enough now to lay off any?"

ADMIRAL DEWEY. "No, and we are teaching our men. We are getting a splendid lot of men from the interior—American lads—and with their intelligence they are doing splendidly. You, Mr. Chairman, have seen how quickly they learn. But they have got to be taught. We have not a very large reserve to draw from."

Mr. MEYER. "Admiral, will you kindly give us your opinion as to the efficacy of the monitors of the type of the Arkansas for harbor defense or coast defense?"

ADMIRAL DEWEY. "They are excellent for that. I am very glad we have them. They are excellent for harbor defense. In connection with submarine mines, and torpedo boats, and forts, they are first rate. I do not think they are very good for cruising."

Mr. BRANDEGEE. "Admiral, do you think if Subig Bay were made a station there would be any trouble in getting enough mechanics from Manila over there?"

ADMIRAL DEWEY. "Not the slightest."

VOYAGE OF TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. W. H. Everett, U.S.N., under date of Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Jan. 1, 1904, sends a report to the Navy Department regarding the passage of the Buffalo and the torpedo boat destroyers Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale from San Juan, Porto Rico, to Las Palmas. He says:

"We left San Juan at 6:25 a. m. Jan. 6, and arrived at Las Palmas at 6:59 Jan. 18. A great circle course was taken; the weather experienced was fine, being normal to the locality; sea smooth, and wind from east to south-east."

"The Decatur, Chauncey and Dale showing a shortage of coal, I decided to take them in tow for a day each in order to reduce the same. The Buffalo took the Dale in tow on the 24th instant, using two seven inch hawsers bent together. In about an hour the line parted at the bend. The Dale hauled her end on board, the Buffalo doing the same with hers. A nine inch hawser was then bent to the seven inch and the Dale was then taken again in tow. In about an hour the line again parted at the bend (speed 11.6 knots). Night coming on no more attempts at towing were made. During the night both vessels made the normal speed of 10.5 knots. The following morning the weather conditions being favorable, the Buffalo transferred 27 tons of coal to the Dale, using bags and four of the Buffalo's cutters. The time from the first to the last bag received on board the Dale was one hour and fifty-five minutes. During the coal transfer five of the Dale's crew were sent to this ship for medical treatment; two of whom were received and three retained (and later returned at Ferro Island). Upon the completion of the coaling, the Buffalo and the Dale proceeded at 14 knots to overtake the remainder of the flotilla, which had been proceeding at the normal speed of 10.5 knots. The flotilla was overtaken on the 16th, and all proceeded to Ferro Island in order to get a lee for coaling the destroyers in need of coal. Arriving off the island during the night, stood off and on until day-break; transferred in bags by four of the Buffalo's cutters, 15 tons of coal to the Decatur, 19 tons to the Chauncey, and 23 tons to the Dale. The Bainbridge and the Barry required no replenishing. At 2:45 p. m. left Ferro Island for Las Palmas, instead of Tenerife, as the destroyers can lie inside of the breakwater and be more comfortable."

"At 8 a. m. of the day of arrival a salute of 21 guns was fired by the Buffalo, the Spanish flag at the main, which was returned from the fort. In company with the Consul, I, on the day of arrival, made official visits on the Governor, Civil Governor, Alcalde, and the captain of the port (a post captain in the Spanish Navy), all of which were returned in person, with the exception of the Governor, who sent his representatives. Visits have also been exchanged between the commanding officers of Russian cruiser Kreisser, the Spanish gunboat Molina, and the English armored cruiser Monmouth and myself. A report from the commanding officer of the flotilla, giving in detail the particulars of the flotilla's experience during the late trip, is herewith enclosed."

"On Jan. 5 at San Juan Lieutenant Chandler, commanding the flotilla, developed a very severe cold and, upon the recommendation of the senior medical officer of the Buffalo, was transferred to this ship for treatment. Lieutenant Williams of the Bainbridge succeeded to the command of the flotilla. To assist on board the Decatur, Gunner Grady was transferred from this ship to the Decatur. On Jan. 10 Lieutenant Chandler was discharged from the sick list and transferred to the Decatur and resumed command of the flotilla, Gunner Grady returning to the Buffalo."

Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, commanding the First Torpedo Flotilla, in a report dated Gibraltar, Jan. 28, 1904, says: "Referring to the run of the Buffalo and flotilla from Las Palmas to Gibraltar: 1. The flotilla sailed from Las Palmas, Canaries, in company with the Buffalo, at 8:30 a. m. on Monday, Jan. 25, 1904. 2. A straight run was made direct to Cape Spartel, and thence into this port, at an average speed of about 13.5 knots per hour, arriving here shortly after noon yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1904. 3. The wind was light and the sea smooth throughout the passage. 4. The Dale dropped slightly behind the flotilla on the morning of Jan. 27, owing to the splitting of a tube in one boiler, but soon made up her lost ground. 5. The run was otherwise without incident worthy of note."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Campbell Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, to Lieut. Colby M. Chester, Jr., 12th N.G.N.Y., son of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., is to be one of the events of the Easter season. It will take place in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal church, Madison avenue and 44th street, New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tipton, of Elizabethton, Tenn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Bertha Leonora, to Lieut. Elliott M. Norton, 8th Inf., U.S.A., the wedding to take place April 6, at Elizabethton, Tenn.

Lieut. Yates Stirling, U.S.N., and Miss Adelaide Young Egbert, daughter of the late Col. H. C. Egbert, U.S.A., were married at Manila Dec. 12, 1903.

On Tuesday, Feb. 3, Mrs. C. B. T. Moore gave a tea of much interest in Navy circles at her quarters at the Mare Island Navy Yard, to announce the engagement of her daughter, Frances, to Lieut. John S. Graham, U. S.N., now stationed on the Adams. The tea was most

delightful, and the women of the navy yard and Vallejo were most cordial in wishing Miss Moore much happiness. The marriage will take place in June.

Two recent engagements, which have aroused much interest in naval circles, are those of Miss Pauline Swift to Surg. Frederick Asserson, U.S.N., and of Miss Agnes Asserson to Mr. Justin Swift. Mr. and Miss Swift are the children of Capt. and Mrs. William Swift, while Dr. and Miss Asserson are the children of Civil Engr. and Mrs. Asserson. The time has not been named for the marriage.

Miss Pauline Whittier, daughter of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Whittier, who was on the staff of General Sedgwick during the Civil War, and was a brigadier general during the Spanish War, is to be married to Ernest Iselin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, jr., early in April. She has become a convert to the Roman Catholic church, to which her fiancé belongs. Her sister, who is married to Prince Belossersky-Belosselsky, of St. Petersburg, is now a member of the Russian Orthodox Church. Miss Whittier's wedding will be solemnized in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieutenant Flake, 22d Infantry, who was recently killed by Moros in Mindanao, as we have already noted, was born at Flake, De Kalb County, Ga., and was related to several of the prominent families of the State. He was graduated in 1895 from the Young Harris Institute, where he made "a splendid record for studiousness and attention to duty." He began the practice of law in the office of Westmoreland Brothers, of Atlanta, but upon the outbreak of the Spanish War in 1898 he joined the 3d Georgia Volunteers and was afterwards commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the 22d U.S. Infantry, with which he served until his death. He leaves a widow, a daughter of Chaplain S. M. Merrill, U.S.A., retired, and also an infant daughter. During his short career in the Regular Army he made many warm friends who deeply regret his untimely death.

Mrs. Margaret A. Blunt, wife of Col. M. M. Blunt, U. S.A., and daughter of the late Prof. Albert E. Church, U.S.M.A., died Feb. 6 at the Park avenue hotel, New York city.

Brevet Col. Sanford Cobb Kellogg, U.S.A., major, retired, died at his home in Washington, D.C., Feb. 7. He was a native of New York and entered the Army as private in the 37th New York Volunteer Infantry in 1862. He was appointed captain and aide-de-camp March 11, 1863, and was mustered out in July, 1866. Colonel Kellogg received six brevets for gallant and meritorious service in the Civil War. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army Feb. 23, 1866, and was assigned to the 18th Infantry. He subsequently served in the 4th and 5th Cavalry and was retired with the rank of major Sept. 23, 1868.

Lieut. William Henry McMinn, U.S.A., retired, who died at Mission San Jose, Cal., Jan. 23, was born Oct. 29, 1823, at Philadelphia, Pa. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted as private in Co. F, 3d California Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to be 1st sergeant Jan. 1, 1862, 2d lieutenant of Co. C, March 27, 1862, and resigned from service June 20, 1863. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant and adjutant, 196th Penn. Inf., July 22, 1864, and was promoted to be captain, 213th Penn. Inf., March 1, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service Nov. 18, 1865. Desiring to remain in the Army he secured a commission as 2d lieutenant, 8th U.S. Inf., March 7, 1867, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant May 17, 1877. Upon reaching the age of sixty-four years he was retired from active service, Oct. 29, 1887. Captain McMinn served with the 3d Cal. Infantry in California and Arizona, 1861 to 1863; in the 196th Penn. Infantry at Camp Douglas, Ill., from July to November, 1864. With the 213th Penn. Inf. he served in the defenses of Washington until he was mustered out of the Volunteer service. From 1867 to 1887 he served with the 8th U.S. Inf., and nearly all of this service was on the frontier, where he participated in many campaigns against Indians. Lieut. Col. Smedberg, U.S.A., recorder of California Commandery M.O. L.L.U.S., commenting upon the death of Lieutenant McMinn, says: "He was a painstaking and efficient officer, unselfish and unaffected, and was always ready for duty, even that of a disagreeable nature. He was always genial and accommodating, ready to oblige his associates, full of anecdote, and a most pleasant companion. Since his retirement from active service he has resided at Mission San Jose, Cal., and was a regular attendant at our meetings until a few years ago when he met with an accident which caused traveling to be a discomfort to him. Ripe in years and with the consciousness of duty well fulfilled, he has gone to his rest. We mourn the death of a well loved companion, and to his surviving relatives we extend sincere sympathy."

Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, Conn., father of Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N., executive officer of the U.S.S. Yankee, died in Waterbury on Jan. 27, 1904, of congestion of the lungs following an attack of influenza.

Mr. Francis Payson, father of Major Francis L. Payson, Pay Department, U.S.A., died at Providence, R.I., Jan. 20, 1904.

Mrs. Sarah D. Davis, mother of Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 31.

Mrs. Mary A. Morton, mother of Major C. G. Morton 6th U.S. Inf., U.S.A., died at West Warren, Mass., Feb. 1.

Katherine Marie Spencer, only daughter of Eugene J. and Jane Catherine Spencer, died at their home, Webster Park, Mo., Feb. 2, aged twelve years and two months. Mr. Spencer was late lieutenant colonel of the 3d U.S. Volunteer Engineers and late Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

Matt Harris, sixty-eight years old, the man who piloted the ships of Admiral Farragut through Mobile Bay during the Civil War, died at Mobile, Ala., Feb. 7. He lost one of his legs in the fight.

John Conant Long, who died a few days since in Chicago, Ill., was a noted drillmaster under General Grant in the Civil War. He was a member of the famous Ellsworth Zouaves, and at the opening of the Civil War enlisted as 3d lieutenant in the 19th Illinois Infantry, later becoming 1st lieutenant. At the battle of Shiloh he was aide to Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut. Since the war he had been in the real estate business. He was a brother-in-law of Judge Horatio L. Waite, of Chicago, formerly of the U.S. Navy, and a cousin of William C. and Francis P. Church.

PERSONALS.

Comdr. Theodor Porter, who has been on waiting orders at Annapolis, Md., has been ordered to Norfolk, Va.

A son, Lawrence Scott Carson, jr., was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. L. S. Carson, 8th U.S. Inf., Feb. 4, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

The address of Paymaster S. Livingstone Heap, U.S.N., is either navy yard, Washington, D.C., or the Army and Navy Club in that city.

Major and Mrs. Frémont and Mr. Francis Townsend Benton Frémont have arrived at Plattsburg Barracks, the Major having joined his regiment, the 5th U.S. Infantry.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry Kimmell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kimmell, are the recipients of many congratulations upon the recent arrival of a son. Mother and child are doing well.

Mrs. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U.S.N., commandant of the Naval Ordnance Yard, has been away from Washington on a visit, but has returned and taken up the hospitality for which she has become so noted at the Capital.

Lieut. J. A. Schofield, U.S.N., has been detached from temporary duty at the Navy Department and has been assigned to duty in charge of Recruiting Party No. 3, relieving Lieut. L. C. Richardson, U.S.N., who is ordered to the Franklin at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The friends of Paymaster Henry E. Jewett, U.S.N., are much concerned over the fact that he has been granted a sick leave for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability. Paymaster Jewett has been on duty as pay officer of the Hancock at the New York Navy Yard.

A certificate of merit was granted by the President on Jan. 22, 1904, to 1st Lieut. George J. Oden, 10th U.S. Cav., for distinguished gallantry in action near Mangatrem, Luzon, P.I., Nov. 28, 1899. Lieutenant Oden is in command of Troop G, 10th U.S. Cavalry, and is squadron adjutant of the 2d Squadron on duty at Fort MacKenzie, Wyo.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Colby M. Chester entertained the Secretary of the Navy at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 5 at their home at the Naval Observatory, where Admiral Chester is stationed. Invited to meet Mr. Moody were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harris, the Commissioner of Patents and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Fitch, Miss Pampeau, Mrs. A. P. Chester and Edward Billings, pay director, U.S.N.

One of the most popular of hostesses this winter in Washington is Mrs. Francois Berger Moran, the mother of Mrs. John Milton Hudgins, who shares with her the hospitality. Last Tuesday their reception was a most brilliant function. Among the guests were many of the Army and Navy set, as Lieutenant Hudgins, the authority on wireless telegraphy in the Navy, is a most popular officer with a large circle of friends in Washington.

Mrs. C. J. T. Clark has left Macon, Ga., to join her husband, Major Clark, at Fort Ringgold, Tex., where he is at present stationed. Her departure was a source of much regret to the friends of Mrs. Clark in Macon, as no one of the charming young matrons in society there is said to be more loved and admired, and her visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Hatcher, this winter has been a round of social successes, many beautiful functions having been given complimentary to her.

"It is with great pleasure," says the San Francisco Bulletin, "that we learn that one member of the family of the late Major Hooper, U.S.A., will be associated with a business that was so successfully managed for many years to both host and guest alike. Charles A. Plotner, who recently married Miss Rose Hooper, Major Hooper's youngest daughter, has just established the Hotel San Marco, an attractive new house on Taylor street. It is needless to say that it will be run on the same lines which gave the Occidental in days gone by its name and social standing."

The Lieut. Ralph Miller Camp of the Army of the Philippines held a smoker and a business meeting at its club rooms in the Commercial Club, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 7. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Lieut. Harry R. Campbell; senior vice president, Fred Alexander, of Noblesville; junior vice president, Dr. Frank W. Foxworthy; secretary, Joseph E. Rogers, and treasurer, Foster C. Shirley. The meetings of the camp this year will be held the first Friday of each month in the Commercial Club. The membership of the camp now numbers twenty-two.

The initiative in establishing in the Orient, a chapter of a college fraternity, was taken on the 15th of last August by the Delta Tau Delta, when they organized in Manila "The Alumni Association of Delta Tau Delta of the Far East." The charter members of the association are as follows: James A. Bull, U.S.N., president; C. A. Englebracht, vice-president; Charles Schengle Shaughan, vice-president for China; M. L. McCollough, secretary-treasurer, Mercer C. Johnston, member of the board of directors, W. A. Reed, Lieutenants Ward Dabney, Charles A. Romeyn, Charles W. Weeks, Ralph McCoy, U.S.A., John N. Camgan, Fred M. James, W. C. Hunter, Frank B. White, R. W. Oliver all of the Philippine Islands and B. A. Hammond, C. A. Ancil, J. Straight and M. J. Blaine of China.

Col. William J. Fife, who held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the 1st Washington Volunteers during the war in the Philippines, has gone to Southern California to make his home and taken up his residence at Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal. Colonel Fife has identified himself with the Erkenbrecher Syndicated (limited), 301 Currier building, and will have his desk in the offices of that corporation. Colonel Fife was educated at the California Military Academy at Oakland. For many years Colonel Fife has been in business with his father at Tacoma, Wash., and was for many years identified with the National Guard of the State. In the Philippine campaign Colonel Fife rendered conspicuous military service. He commanded Angel Island in San Francisco bay for a time before sailing for the Philippines, and when his command was finally ordered to the Orient the Colonel was given command of the fifth expedition, which included the transports Valencia and Senator. At the battle of Santa Ana, at Pasig, March 26, 1899, Colonel Fife's command held the left of the line, a critical position in General Anderson's division. His whole military record in the Philippine service reflects great credit upon him as a military leader, fearless officer and competent commander of men.

Midshipman D. P. Wickersham, who has been assigned to the protected cruiser Tacoma, was appointed from Washington and desired to be assigned to this cruiser.

Comdr. Alexander McCrackin, U.S.N., who will have command of the new cruiser Des Moines, which will go into commission March 1, is occupying apartments at the Curtis, in Mount Vernon street, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Hatton, wife of Paymaster Richard Hatton, U.S.N., during the cruise of her husband on the Indiana has been residing at 1511 Twentieth street, Washington. Mrs. Frank Hatton has been with her most of the time.

Asst. Surg. Wilfred Turnbull, Medical Department of the Army, has been suspended from promotion to the rank of captain for one year from Jan. 15, 1904. Assistant Surgeon Turnbull failed to qualify professionally in his recent examination for promotion.

Mrs. Wat T. Cluverius is, during her husband's sea duty making her home with her mother, Mrs. W. T. Sampson, at 1728 Corcoran street, Washington, where Mrs. Sampson is located for the winter, she having leased her home on New Hampshire avenue for the season.

After having been refused shore leave when he had requested it, Midshipman Robert A. Jackson has offered his resignation to the Navy Department. The Secretary has written him a letter refusing to accept the resignation, as he has not yet served the necessary term of years in the Navy.

Col. Daniel Appleton may say, with reference to the announcement of his death, which has appeared in several papers, as some one else did on a similar occasion: "I am alive and would be kicking if I could find the author of that report." Colonel Appleton is very much alive and has had the satisfaction of reading his own obituary, accompanied by portraits of his handsome self. Daniel F. Appleton, an old and highly respected citizen of New York, died last week, but he had an extra initial and was never the colonel of the 7th New York.

Among the visitors at Washington has been during the last ten days Miss Edith Cutler of Annapolis, who has been the guest of Miss Aspinwall, the daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Aspinwall in their charming home on Dupont circle. Many entertainments have been given in Miss Cutler's honor, among others a most enjoyable box party at the National theater with Maud Adams as the attraction. Miss Cutler returns next week to Annapolis where her mother is making her home during Commander Cutler's detail in the Porto Rico Lighthouse District.

Capt. Frank D. Garretty, U.S.A., retired, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary on Feb. 4 at his home in St. Paul, Minn. He is now in his forty-third year as a commissioned officer in the United States Army, and any one seeing him with his erect figure and military step as he walks the streets would not think him to be more than fifty years old. Captain Garretty expects to see six more presidents elected before he "crosses the divide," and his friends, from whom he has received many congratulations, express the wish that the Captain's expectations may be realized.

A number of entertainments have been given during the last two weeks in honor of Miss Gertrude Mills, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Aleshire on the corner of Eighteenth street and Rigg's Place, Washington. A charming tea marked the short stay of Col. and Mrs. Mills with Mrs. Aleshire which gave many of their old friends an opportunity of meeting them. It is probable that the marriage of Miss Mills to Lieutenant Lawson of the 11th Cavalry, will take place in the fall, soon after the return of his regiment from the Philippines.

One of the prettiest of the season's dances was given last Friday evening at Fort Myer by the officers and ladies of the post. Although the same evening had been selected for many handsome entertainments in Washington, it did not lessen the attendance at the post hall which was filled with many of the fashionable set. The room, which was decorated by a master hand with a well developed artistic sense, was an effective background for the smart gowns and brilliant uniforms of the throng. Among the young women singled out for much attention by the officers of the various corps were Miss Gertrude Mills, the daughter of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, the Misses Weston, Miss Whiteside, Miss Wainwright, Miss Cutler, Miss Aspinwall, the Misses Goodwin and Miss Walke of Norfolk.

The large personal following of Commander Sewell will rejoice to know that he is by no means in the dangerous condition of health that has been represented. The facts as given out by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department are these: Commander Sewell was successfully operated on for appendicitis less than a month ago at Guam. His convalescence not being as rapid as the surgeons wished, owing they felt, to the enervating atmosphere of the island, a recommendation was made to the department that he be allowed to go where the climatic conditions were such as to favor his rapid recovery. Acting on this suggestion, which commended itself to favorable endorsement, Commander Sewell left Guam on the supply on January 28 for San Francisco via Honolulu. Instead of the department fearing that the news of the arrival of the Supply may note also his death, as has been published, they, on the contrary, firmly believed that the final news of the Supply will voice the recovery of her Captain and the re-establishment of his health.

Old soldiers and citizens who remembered Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, writes a Chicago correspondent of the New York World, are positively amazed by the close resemblance to his father of Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant who, after twenty-three years of absence, has returned here as commander of the Department of the Lakes. General Grant's characteristic features have descended further than one generation. No close study is needed to recognize them in Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, General Grant's grandson, nor, indeed, in small Michael Cantacuzene, who, although he bears the title of Prince, is Grant's great-grandson. "It is like coming home to return to Chicago," said General Grant on Feb. 6, and he added smilingly: "But my old friends are not quite as young as they used to be and the city has greatly improved." There was a joyous reunion at No. 100 Lake Shore Drive when General Grant and his wife returned. Mrs. Palmer had just returned from Paris, where she went after visiting Mrs. Grant's only daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene, and where she was taken critically ill. Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, General "Fred's" son, was born here in 1881, and, appropriately enough, on the Fourth of July. He was graduated from West Point last June, appointed to the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and is serving his country in the Philippines now.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. W. R. Smedberg, jr., 14th U.S. Cav., at Jolo, P.I., Jan. 11.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. B. T. Walling's little daughter, Grace, who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is convalescent.

A despatch from Havana says Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., is ill at the home of Major Rancie there, but his condition is not serious.

Miss Humphrey and Miss Helen Humphrey are among the visitors at Fort Monroe, where they are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carter.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. H. L. Steele, U.S.A., at Fort Stevens on Jan. 24, 1904. Mrs. Steele is the daughter of Major and Mrs. J. A. Lundeen, U.S.A.

Capt. Albert S. Snow, U.S.N., became captain of the Charleston Navy Yard Feb. 10, relieving Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, who has been ordered to the League Island Navy Yard as commandant.

The commander of the Italian cruiser Amerigo Vespucci, in New York harbor, called on Mayor McClellan Feb. 8 and paid his respects. He was accompanied by the Italian Consul and Assessor Antonio Zucca.

Col. E. D. Judd, U.S.A., retired, sailed Feb. 11 on the Esperanza, of the Ward Line, for Havana, Progreso and Vera Cruz, thence to Cordova, Guadaluajara and the city of Mexico. Returning he may reach Havana March 1 and spend a month in Cuba before coming home.

Contract Surg. C. MacDonald, U.S.A., was visiting old friends in the army of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in New York city on Feb. 8, of which he was a member some years. Dr. MacDonald will sail for the Philippines from San Francisco March 1. He has previously been on service there and likes Philippine duty.

Mrs. Converse, wife of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., has returned to Washington from Italy with her daughter, Miss J. Edith Converse. Miss Shelby Converse is also with her parents. Miss Olga Converse and Miss Maud Converse remain in Italy to complete their education. Miss Shelby Converse will be formally introduced in Washington in the spring.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Feb. 10: Capt. H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lyon; Lieut. S. L. Jeffers, U.S.A.; Paym. J. C. Sullivan, U.S.N.; Capt. R. S. Woodson, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. A. Abele, U.S.N.; Capt. William Baird, U.S.A.; Capt. W. T. Johnston, U.S.A.; Col. B. K. Roberts, U.S.A., and Mrs. Roberts, and Lieut. L. C. Richardson, U.S.N.

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, U.S.N., was placed on trial before a G.C.M. at the navy yard, New York, Feb. 8, charged with responsibility for the collision between the gunboat Winslow and the ferryboat America in the East River on Dec. 22 last. Lieutenant Nelson was defended by Lieut. Chester M. Wells and Lieut. John Halligan, jr., U.S.N. Capt. Henry W. Lyon, U.S.N., is the president of the court and Comdr. Walter J. Sears, U.S.N., is judge advocate.

From Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Feb. 5, a correspondent writes: "Capt. and Mrs. Frissell entertained at dinner the Misses DeLoffre, Miss Abbott, Lieutenants Taylor, Motlow and Dr. DeLoffre. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Munroe had as their guests for dinner Col. and Mrs. Dorst and Capt. and Mrs. McDonald. On Monday Capt. and Mrs. Munroe celebrated their second anniversary with a Dutch supper. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Pattison, Lieut. and Mrs. Valliant, Major and Mrs. Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford and Lieut. and Mrs. Disque. The ladies' afternoon card club met on Wednesday at Mrs. McDonald's. Mrs. Schwartzkopf won first prize, Mrs. Frissell the second and Mrs. Thayer the third. Major Sterns of the Quartermaster's Department was a visitor at the post this week. The usual fortnightly hop was held in the post hop room on Friday night."

At the luncheon in honor of officers of the Army and Navy, given by the Woman's Republican Club at Delmonico's, New York-city, a few days since, the after dinner speeches were on the past, present and future of the Army and Navy, the two branches of the Service being represented by Brig. Gen. W. E. Dougherty, U.S.A., and Comdr. E. B. Barry, U.S.N. Among the guests were: Col. and Mrs. W. C. Gorgas, Col. and Mrs. Walter Howe, Col. and Mrs. Amos Stickney, Col. and Mrs. Wright P. Egerton, Major and Mrs. Charles G. Starr, Capt. and Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Traber Norman, Capt. and Mrs. Stamper, Capt. and Mrs. Stafford, Capt. and Mrs. M. B. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. B. O. Lenoir, Capt. and Mrs. G. LeR. Irwin, Capt. E. L. Zalinski, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur L. Bump, Lieut. Dr. George H. Crabtree, Lieut. William F. Robinson, jr., Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. F. Spicer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. C. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Babin, Mrs. Karl Rohrer, Mrs. J. D. Adams, Mrs. R. C. Hollyday, Surg. and Mrs. Thomas A. Berryhill, Lieut. and Mrs. I. K. Seymour, Lieut. Chester Wells, Lieut. Charles P. Burt, Ensign Percy W. Foote, Midshipman Charles A. Blakely.

Col. Henry E. Noyes, U.S.A., has been elected a member of the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. The following transfers to this commandery are announced: From the Commandery of Kansas, Capt. William Power Burnham, 20th U.S. Inf.; from the Commandery of the District of Columbia, Col. George Laird Shoup, 3d Colorado Cavalry; Col. James Biddle, U.S.A.; from the Commandery of Colorado, Brig. Gen. Charles Austin Coolidge, U.S.A.; from the Commandery of Illinois, Capt. Alfred Morton, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. Lionel Desmon Phillips, 6th U.S. Colored Inf.; from the Commandery of Kansas, Chaplain Randolph Crowell Brant, 2d Kansas Infantry; from the Commandery of Oregon, Major Lea Febiger, U.S. Inf. The following transfers from this Commandery are announced: To the Commandery of Missouri, Lieut. Col. John Haskell Calef, U.S.A.; to the Commandery of Oregon, Col. Joseph Francis Huston, 19th U.S. Inf.; to the Commandery of the District of Columbia, Col. William Miller Wallace, 15th U.S. Cav.; Comdr. William Wirt Kimball, U.S.N.; to the Commandery of Illinois, 2d Lieut. William John Murphy, 1st Ill. Lt. Art. The deaths of the following named companions of this commandery are announced: Capt. Ivar Alexander Weid, 82d Ill. Inf., at Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 25, 1903; Capt. Ferdinand Lee Clarke, 90th N.Y. Inf., at Highland, Cal., March 30, 1903; Capt. Charles Hall Rockwell, Asst. Qr. Mr. Vols., at Tarrytown, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1904; Act. 2d Asst. Engr. George Cyphers De Reamer, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Jan. 13, 1904; 1st Lieut. William Henry McMin, U.S.A., captain Vols., at Mission San Jose, Cal., Jan. 23, 1904.

E. L. Huson has been appointed a warrant machinist in the Navy.

Miss Deering, sister of Paymaster Deering, U.S.N., has returned to Washington from a visit to Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., has returned to his home, 1732 I street, N.W., Washington, from a trip to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bates have rented their house on 18th and N. streets, N.W., Washington, and are at the Arlington Hotel for the winter.

Miss Almy, daughter of the late Admiral J. J. Almy, U.S.N., has been confined to her home, 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C., with an attack of grip.

Capt. Evan Humphrey, U.S.A., is visiting his parents, Quartermaster General C. F. Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey, at their home, 2012 Columbia Road, Washington.

Miss Susan D. Biddle has as her guest Mrs. Biddle, wife of Dr. Andrew Biddle, of Detroit, the latter a brother of Major John Biddle, U.S.A., and Miss Biddle.

Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., will address the members of Squadron A of New York at its armory on Friday evening, Feb. 19, at 9 o'clock. The usual smoker will follow.

Gen. Chambers McKibbin, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., Feb. 8 to begin his tour of duty with the Pennsylvania National Guard. His family will join him in Philadelphia, to remain until April.

Miss Greer, daughter of Rear Admiral Greer, U.S.N., served punch at the reception of Mrs. Brownell and Miss Constable on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 10. The other ladies assisting Mrs. Brownell were Mrs. and Miss Finley, Mrs. Theall, Miss Bayne and Miss Middleton.

The wedding of Miss Elmheda Tracy and Lieut. Samuel Tilden Ansell, U.S.A., will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Tracy, on Feb. 16, at Towanda, Pa. Lieutenant Ansell is a graduate of West Point and is on duty there as one of the instructors.

Mrs. and Miss Gouverneur were at home to their friends on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 10. Mrs. Haines, wife of Gen. P. C. Haines, U.S.A., served tea in the dining room. Chaplain Hoose, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hoose are passing the winter with Mrs. Gouverneur at 1636 R. I. avenue, Washington.

Mrs. Hiram H. Ketchum, widow of the late Major Hiram H. Ketchum, and Miss Almy Casey, daughter of the late Col. Jas. T. Casey, have returned to The Madison Hotel, Omaha, Neb. Miss Casey's friends will be glad to hear she has recovered after an illness of three months in Chicago.

The officers and ladies at Fort Myer, Va., gave a charming entertainment on Friday evening, Feb. 5. Among the young ladies from Washington, D.C., were the Misses Goodwin, Miss Finley, Miss Mary Goldsborough, Miss Jamie, Miss Hill, Miss Gertrude Bayne, Miss Anita Peore, Miss Weston, Miss Hoge and Mrs. Capron.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., made an urgent plea for the sailor ashore at a service conducted by Bishop Potter and held on behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York at St. Agnes's chapel, Columbus avenue and 92d street, New York city, Feb. 7. Captain Mahan laid especial stress on the sailor's homelessness.

A very enjoyable informal Japanese dinner was given by the leading bankers and business men of Tokio and Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 16 in honor of the naval and military attachés to the British and American legations and some correspondents of the British and American Press. Among those present were: Capt. E. C. T. Troubridge, R.N., and Lieut. Col. C. V. Hume, of the British legation; Major O. E. Wood, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Marsh, U.S.N., of the United States legation; Capt. F. Brinkley (London Times), Mr. Bennett Burleigh (London Daily Telegraph), Mr. Martin Egan (American Associated Press). Besides these there were also present as guests Major General Ishimoto, Col. Goro Shiba and Lieut. Col. T. Yui, of the Imperial army, and Capt. Kaburaki and Capt. H. Takeda, of the Imperial navy. Above the entrance to the restaurant appeared the crossed flags of Japan, Great Britain, and the United States, while within the decorations were specially appropriate and tasteful. The spacious room upstairs, where dinner was served, presented a brilliant spectacle. A band of clever geisha performed what may be called a "ballet," sang a song, and danced a dance specially prepared for the occasion. Appropriate remarks were made during the dinner by some of the principal guests, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 9, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Major Adams, Art. Corps, reports arrival Pensacola, 10 a.m. yesterday with 2d Company, two officers, seventy-seven men, 20th Company, two officers, eighty-four men, 19th Company left Pensacola 8:10 p.m., one officer, seventy men; last named company en route Fort Caswell, N.C. BARRY, Commanding.

THE ARMY

G.O. 32, W.D., Feb. 6, giving a list of the recipients of medals of honor and certificates of merit, will be found on page 639 of this issue.

S.O. FEB. 11, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of Cadet C. H. Van Kuren, 4th class, U.S.M.A., has been accepted.
Capt. C. P. Townsley, Q.M., from Fort Monroe to War Department for consultation on official business.

G.O. 13, JAN. 20, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces that the military post at Fort Yates, North Dakota, situated in the Sioux Indian Reservation on the west bank of the Missouri River, adjacent to the Standing Rock Indian Agency, having been abandoned, all the lands and buildings of said post, together with the military telegraph line between it and Mandan, by order of the President, dated Jan. 13, 1904, have been turned over to the Interior Department for the use of the Indian Service at the Standing Rock Agency.

G.O. 14, JAN. 21, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces tracts and parcels of land within the limits of the naval station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, set aside and placed under the control of the War Department, for the purposes of defense of the station: These are Reservation No. 1 at the west part of Cuzco Hills, Reservation No. 2, on Conde Bluff, and Reservation No. 3. All that land on the west side of the harbor as is included between the ocean, bay and river, east of a true north and

south line three-quarters nautical mile west from St. Nicolas Point.

G.O. 28, FEB. 4, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces boundaries of lands placed under the control of the Interior Department, for disposition at Fort Egbert, Alaska.

G.O. 29, FEB. 4, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Describes lands acquired by expropriation proceedings, under a decree of the U.S. District court for the District of Washington, Northern Division, dated Aug. 18, 1903, situate in Island County, Washington, near the military reservation of Fort Casey, Washington, as an addition to said military reservation.

CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 30, FEB. 5, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The 11th Infantry upon the arrival in the United States will proceed to and take station as follows:
Headquarters, band and two battalions, to be selected by the regimental commander, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., two companies of the remaining battalion to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; one company to Fort Washakie, Wyo., and one to Fort Niobrara, Neb. The stations of the last two companies will be changed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., as soon as the construction work at that post will permit of such transfer.

The following changes in the stations and duties of troops are ordered:

Headquarters, band and Troops E and G, 5th Cav., from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Apache, Arizona Territory.
Troop E, 10th Cav., from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to temporary station at Fort Washakie, Wyo.

Headquarters, band, and 2d Battalion of the 2d Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Fort Logan, Colo. The heavy baggage, both headquarters, and both bands to go by rail; horses, troops and companies by marching movements to begin as soon as the 11th Infantry shall arrive at San Francisco, Cal., as this will give more favorable weather for the march.

Co. F, 5th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Wood, Bedoes Island, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for station. Fort Wood is announced as the station of one company of the Signal Corps and sub-depot for Signal Corps material. This order to take effect March 1, 1904.

G.O. 31, FEB. 5, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Par. 153 of the Regulations, amended by G.O. No. 119, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Nov. 21, 1902, is amended to read as follows:

153. All allotments shall be executed in duplicate and witnessed by the respective commanding officers specified in par. 132, one copy to be retained by said commanding officers and the other to be forwarded immediately to the Paymaster General, U.S.A. When a bank is designated as allottee the immediate commanding officer of the grantor shall furnish the bank at the same time that he furnishes the allotment roll to the Paymaster General, with the signature of the grantor, and also inform the bank of the amount and period of allotment. Such commanding officer shall also, before witnessing an allotment, satisfy himself that the bank named has an existence and that the transaction is bona fide and not merely a method for the purpose of obtaining present cash. An allotment shall be made payable on the last day of each month and for a stated period.

II. G.O. No. 65, W.D., Dec. 22, 1903, is amended so as to eliminate the words "artillery inspector and" occurring in line 8, page 7, in the case of Lieut. Col. Walter Howe, Art. Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 33, FEB. 6, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Par. 20, G.O. No. 132, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Dec. 31, 1902, publishing the regulations for the uniform of the Army, is amended by adding thereto under the heading "Service Coat," after the fourth line at top of page 10, the following:

For a colonel: The eagle will be worn on the shoulder loop about one-half inch from the shoulder seam and at right angles to the loop, the beak of the eagle to the front.

For a lieutenant colonel and major: The leaf will be worn point towards the collar.

For a captain and 1st lieutenant: The bars will be worn at right angles with the loop.

II. The first paragraph of sec. XXI, G.O. No. 29, H.Q.A., A.G.O., July 8, 1903 is hereby revoked and the following is substituted therefor:

Each company or troop will be given in addition to the allowance in the table 110 rounds of caliber .30 rifle or carbine ball cartridges or 170 rounds of caliber .30 blank cartridges for each 1,000 empty ball or blank shells, caliber .30, and 115 rounds of caliber .38 revolver ball cartridges or 130 rounds of caliber .38 blank cartridges for each 1,000 empty ball or blank shells, caliber .38, turned in.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 34, FEB. 9, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Par. 1604 amended by G.O. No. 5, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Jan. 26, 1903 is amended to read as follows:

1604. All members of the Hospital Corps will be equipped with canteen complete, haversack complete, tin cup, waist belt complete, one-half shelter tent complete, Hospital Corps knife and scabbard, and the privates first-class and privates also with Hospital Corps pouch and litter sling. This equipment will be issued to the man, charged to him on the descriptive book, and when station is changed will be noted on the descriptive list, dropped from the property returns by the responsible medical officer, and taken up by the medical officer to whom the man reports. The officer dropping the property will notify the department to which it belongs of the name of the officer who is to take up the same, or the name of the post to which the man is transferred, or if neither of these be known he will report the names of all men transferred. The officer to whom the stores are transferred will upon taking them up notify the department to which they belong of the name of the officer by whom the stores were dropped, or the post from which they were transferred, or if neither of these be known he will report the names of the men transferred.

II. The Hospital Corps knife and scabbard is added to the field equipment of the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps mentioned on page 48, G.O. 81, H.Q.A., A.G.O., July 17, 1902.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 8, FEB. 10, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Announces that a series of tests having shown that a "light slushing oil" is superior to the petroleum and vaseline now prescribed for use in protecting all unpainted surfaces of steel and iron on guns, gun carriages, and other parts of armament, this oil will hereafter be issued by the Ordnance Department instead of petroleum and vaseline, and will be used to protect the bores and breech mechanisms of guns, and all bright steel or iron surfaces of field and coast armament. Instructions are given for its use.

II. The attention of all officers concerned is called to the fact that the modification of the prohibition heretofore imposed against the use of the penalty envelope in conducting correspondence of post exchanges, published in par. 1, Cir. No. 5, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Jan. 23, 1902, must not be extended to cover the carrying of merchandise.

G.O. 4, JAN. 28, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The following changes of station will be made on Feb. 2, 1904:

The major and staff officer and Co. D, 13th Inf., from Benicia Barracks to Fort McDowell, Cal. Co. C, Signal Corps, from Fort McDowell to Benicia Barracks, Cal.

G.O. 57, DEC. 18, 1903, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes the results of small arms firing of troops in this Department for the target year ending Dec. 31, 1903, arranged by Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., A.D.C., Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

The firing of the Coast Artillery in Special Course "A" not admitting of classification, and that of the 7th and 19th Regiments of Infantry not having been completed at the date of their departure from this department, are not included in the tabulations.

The general figure of merit: 10th Infantry, 31; 13th Infantry, 25; 15th Infantry, 29; 9th Cavalry (8 troops), 25; Department of California, 27.

Note.—G.O. No. 57, is the last of the series of 1903.

G.O. 3, JAN. 29, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Under the provisions of G.O. No. 68, series of 1902, from H.Q.A., the following list of names of enlisted men recommended for honorable mention in orders by reason of gallant and meritorious acts performed by them while serving in this department, is published to the command: Flint, Robert, color sergeant, 11th U.S. Inf., for gallantry and daring on the skirmish line under heavy fire at the battle of Rose Bud, Mont., June 17, 1876, when private, Troop D, 3d U.S. Cav.

Lemly, William H., private, Co. A, 8th U.S. Inf.; for meritorious conduct in entering, at the risk of his own life, a burning building in which was stored a quantity of ammunition and succeeding in putting out the fire, at Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 22, 1900. (Discharged Feb. 27, 1901).

McCaffery, Francis, post commissary sergeant, U.S.A., retired; for gallant and conspicuous services at and immediately following the battle of the Big Hole, Mont., Aug. 9, 1877, when sergeant, Co. D, 7th U.S. Inf.

By order of Colonel Dorst:

WILBER E. WILDER, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

CIRCULAR 2, FEB. 3, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

In compliance with the provisions of par. II, G.O. No. 11, c.s., W.D., post commanders will cause all blanket bags and straps on hand at posts and in the possession of troops to be turned in to the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

By order of Colonel Dorst:

WILBER E. WILDER, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 6, JAN. 30, 1904, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Announces the results of the target firing in the department for the year 1903.

G.O. 7, Feb. 3, 1904, DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

By authority of the Secretary of War of the 4th Inf., Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, paymaster, is detailed in temporary charge of arrangements for target practice in this department in addition to his regular duty in connection with the payment of troops.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

H. LIGGETT, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 10, FEB. 4, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

In accordance with paragraph II, G.O. No. 11, c.s., War Department commanding officers of posts and organizations in this department will turn in to the San Antonio Arsenal all blanket bags and straps now in their possession, the blanket bag having been discontinued as an article of equipment.

By command of Colonel Hughes:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 32, DEC. 17, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The following changes in station of Philippine Scouts in this department are ordered:

The detachment of the 41st Co., now at Bulalacao, will proceed to Mangarin, Mindoro, relieving the 24th Co., who will proceed to Ragay, Ambos Camarines. Bulalacao will be abandoned as a military station. The 17th Co., now at Catanauan, will proceed to Guinayanagan, Tayabas, and take station. The detachment of the 20th Co., now at Putiao, will proceed to Donsol, Sorsogon, and relieve the 31st Co., who upon being relieved will proceed to Atimonan, Tayabas, and take station, and the 20th Co. will stand relieved from duty with the Civil Government.

The 14th Co., now at Polangui, will proceed to Ligao, Albay, and relieve the 10th Co. A detachment of the 14th Co. will be left at Polangui for duty as guard. The 10th Co. will proceed to Sariaya, Tayabas, and take station. The 27th Co. is hereby relieved from duty with the Civil Government. The 38th Co. will stand relieved from duty with the Civil Government on Jan. 1, 1904.

G.O. 85, DEC. 21, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Upon the arrival of the 20th Infantry in this department, the regimental commander will designate the organizations for distribution to the places named below: Headquarters, staff and band, and two battalions, will report to the C.O., 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, for station, relieving the organizations of the 27th Infantry. One battalion will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, relieving the battalion of the 27th Infantry at that station.

Cos. E and G, 27th Inf., will be relieved from duty in the Marikina Valley in time to embark on transport before Jan. 15, 1904, upon the departure of Co. G, 27th Inf. Montalban will be abandoned as a military station. The 27th Infantry, upon being relieved at the several stations will proceed to Manila, and report to the commanding officer, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, for temporary station pending embarkation for the United States.

G.O. 87, DEC. 23, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Col. P. Henry Ray, 4th Inf., now in Manila, will proceed to Legaspi, Albay, his proper station, and, later, will proceed to Batangas, Batangas, in time to assume command of the 3d Brigade, Department of Luzon, upon the departure of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

R. W. HOYT, Lieut. Col., and A.A.G., U.S.A., A.G.

G.O. 1, JAN. 2, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

First Lieut. Clarence S. Nettles, 20th Inf., having reported, is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department, relieving Major Lewis E. Goodier, judge advocate.

G.O. 70, DEC. 30, 1903, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

First Lieut. Wm. Lee Karnes, 6th Cav., Aide-de-Camp, is relieved from duty as inspector of small arms practice of the department to date Dec. 31, 1903, and will transfer all property and records pertaining to the office to 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, 18th Inf., who is temporarily placed in charge of office.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:

WM. A. MANN, Major, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 69, DEC. 29, 1903, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Major Francis H. Hardie, 14th Cav., is relieved from duty as acting inspector general of the department and will turn over all records and property pertaining to his office to 1st Lieut. A. L. Conger, 18th Inf., who will temporarily take charge of the office of the inspector general of the department.

In relieving Major Hardie, the department commander, General Wint, takes pleasure in expressing his satisfaction with the able manner in which he has performed the duties of his office.

G.O. 115, DEC. 30, 1903, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Major Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief signal officer of the Division, relieving Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Denver, Colo., availing himself of the delay granted by the War Department en route.

G.O. 118, DEC. 30, 1903, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., will proceed from his present station to Iloilo, Panay, and assume command of the Department of the Visayas, on the departure of Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. The travel enjoin is necessary for the public service.
By command of Major General Wade:
W. A. SIMPSON, Colonel, and A.A.G., A.G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, is relieved from duty in this Division, and, accompanied by his authorized aide, will proceed on the transport Logan, scheduled to leave Manila for the United States Jan. 15, 1904, to San Francisco, thence to Omaha, Neb., and assume command of the Department of the Missouri. (Dec. 30, D. Phil.)
Under authority of the War Department, Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, commanding division, Capt. J. A. Moss, aid, Major J. G. D. Knight, General Staff, chief of staff, Major C. G. Starr, Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. W. E. Horton, quartermaster, will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and return, on public service in connection with a great fire raging in that city. (Feb. 8, Div. A.A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major William W. Robinson, Jr., Q.M., chief Q.M., Department of Luzon, will relieve Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf., acting chief Q.M. (Dec. 26, D. Luzon).
Major Alfred M. Palmer, Q.M., will report to the chief quartermaster of the Division for duty as assistant to that officer in charge of the Division of land transportation, relieving Capt. Edward A. Shuttlesworth, Q.M., who will report to the chief quartermaster of the Division, for temporary duty in his office. (Dec. 31, D. Phil.)
Post Q.M. Sergt. James R. Gillespie is detailed for duty with the Provisional Battalion of Philippine Scouts designated for service at the St. Louis Exposition. (Dec. 18, D. Phil.)
Post Q.M. Sergts. George W. F. Sturley, appointed Oct. 31, 1903, from quartermaster sergeant, 14th Infantry, now at Calbayog, Samar, will proceed to Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, relieving John T. Simmons, who will proceed to Fort Columbia, Wash., for duty. Stearna Cooper, appointed Oct. 30, 1903, from Battalion sergeant major, 15th Infantry, now at Cottabato, Mindanao, will proceed to Santa Mesa Garrison, Manila, for duty, relieving Henry R. Ole, who will proceed to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for duty. (Dec. 28, D. Phil.)
Capt. Charles B. Vogdes, Q.M., having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of infantry, by reason of disability incident to service, his retirement from active service as a major is announced, to date from Oct. 15, 1903. (Feb. 9, W.D.)
Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, deputy Q.M. general, chief Q.M. of the department, is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts, relieving Capt. David R. Stanley, Q.M., of that duty. (Feb. 1, D.L.)

SUSTINENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Robert A. Tarbert, when his services are no longer required at Fort Delaware, will proceed to Madison Barracks for duty at that post. (Feb. 5, W.D.)
Post Commissary Sergt. Anton Zimmerman, now at Alcatraz Island, will proceed to Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., for duty. (Feb. 4, W.D.)
Post Commissary Sergt. John McCarthy, now in Manila, will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty on the transport Wright, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Samuel H. Edwards, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 31, D. Phil.)
Post Commissary Sergt. Matthew Demmer to San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. John M. Turner, who will proceed to San Francisco, for instructions. (Dec. 31, D. Phil.)
Commissary Sergt. Anton Zimmerman, having been tried by a G.C.M. at the Presidio of San Francisco and found not guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without leave and not guilty of embezzlement, was sentenced: "To forfeit fifteen dollars per month of his pay for four months."
The reviewing authority, General MacArthur, disagrees with the court in respect to its findings, and among other things says:
"At sen. sometime during the voyage of the Sherman which commenced at San Francisco on the 1st day of July, 1903, the accused became aware of deficiencies in the stores under his charge. Instead of reporting the facts, he sedulously concealed the same and undertook to replace the missing stores, with the evident intention of deceiving all superior officers. When an inventory was instituted upon the return of the ship to San Francisco, the accused persistently represented to the persons thus engaged, that all the stores would be found; and thereafter, when the actual deficiencies were revealed, the accused absconded. Considering the circumstances as briefly stated above, and as more fully set forth in the proceedings, the fact that he subsequently surrendered himself, cannot be regarded as diminishing the presumption which naturally arises from his flight. He further avers that after having discovered the losses, he was successfully replacing the same by applying to that purpose surplus funds which had accrued to the credit of the United States in the process of making change on account of cash sales. In other words, that by means of embezzling cash, he was gradually making good the loss of sales stores. In this connection he avers that he had actually applied about \$150 U.S. funds to this purpose, and that if he had been undisturbed for another voyage he would have been able in like manner to replace the entire amount of the deficiencies, i. e., about \$600 in money value, and thus secure all knowledge of the transaction from his superiors. Subject to these remarks the sentence is approved, and will be duly executed." (S.O. Jan. 25, D. Cal.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg., to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Dec. 28, D. Visayas).
First Lieut. Horace D. Bloomberg, asst. surg., from further duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte. (Dec. 28, D. Visayas).
First Lieut. Haywood S. Hansell, asst. surg., will proceed to Pekin, China, for duty with Legation Guard, and will sail Feb. 1. (Jan. 30, D. Cal.)
First Lieut. G. P. Heard, asst. surg., from further duty at Parang, Mindanao, to Cottabato, Mindanao, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. P. W. Huntington, asst. surg., who will proceed to Parang, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 10, D. Min.)
First Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams, asst. surg., now in the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Dec. 23, D. Phil.)
Contract Surg. Frederick H. Mills, having reported, is assigned to temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco until March 1, 1904, when he will proceed to Manila, P.I., on the Army transport scheduled to sail that date. (Feb. 5, D. Cal.)
Contract Surg. Verdo B. Gregory to the Philippines on the Army transport scheduled to sail Feb. 1. (Jan. 30, D. Cal.)
Contract Surg. M. Manley Waterhouse will report to the C.O., Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 28, D. Cal.)
Contract Surg. H. I. Harris will proceed to Calaoag, Tayabas, for duty. (Jan. 2, D. Luzon).
Contract Surg. John M. Feeney, now at Malate Barracks, will proceed to Passay Barracks for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles A. Ragan, who will comply with the orders of the division commander. (Dec. 22, D. Luzon).
Pars. 1 and 2, S.O. 22, Jan. 27, 1904, W.D., relating to Contract Surg. Lewis B. Porter, are revoked. (Feb. 4, W.D.)
The following changes in station and duties of medical

officers serving in this department are ordered: Contract Surg. E. N. Bowen, from sick in hospital to his proper station, Fort William McKinley, Rizal; Contract Surg. John M. Feeney from temporary duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and from duty at Cuartel de Espana, and will report to the commanding general, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, for duty at Malate Barracks. (Dec. 15, D. Luzon).
The leave granted Contract Surg. Howard H. Bailey is extended two months. (Feb. 6, W.D.)
Contract Surg. Charles E. MacDonald, now at Jeffersonville, New York, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, in time to arrive at that post not later than Feb. 20, 1904, and report in person to the C.O. of the 3d Battalion of the 12th Inf. for duty with that regiment en route to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 6, W.D.)
Contract Surg. Ralph W. Newton, now at Barre, Vermont, will proceed to Price, Utah, in time to arrive at the latter place not later than Feb. 20, 1904, and report in person to the C.O. of the companies of the 12th Inf., to arrive from Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty with that regiment en route to the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will report in person to the commanding general for duty. (Feb. 6, W.D.)
Contract Surg. William G. Miller, now at Newcastle, Pa., will proceed to Holbrook, Arizona Territory, in time to arrive at the latter place not later than Feb. 20, 1904, and report in person to the C.O. of Co. F, 12th Inf., for duty with that regiment en route to the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will report in person to the commanding general for duty. (Feb. 6, W.D.)
Contract Dental Surg. William H. Chambers, from further duty in the Department of the East and from temporary duty at Jackson Barracks, La., to Atlanta, Ga.
Contract Surg. George R. Clayton, U.S.A., from further duty in the Philippines Division, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed from Kelley, Iowa, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report in person to the C.O. of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes. (Feb. 9, W.D.)
Contract Surg. Leonard K. Graves from New York city, N.Y., to Fort Douglas, Utah, not later than Feb. 19, 1904, and report to C.O. of the 12th Infantry for duty with that regiment en route to the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Feb. 10, W.D.)
Sergt. 1st Class Daniel Millen, H.C., now at Santolan, Rizal, will proceed to Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty. (Dec. 15, D. Luzon).
Sergt. Alfred J. Norman, H.C., will proceed to Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty. (Dec. 23, D. Luzon).
Sergt. 1st Class John Nankervis, H.C., will proceed to Camp Morrison, Ilocos Sur, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class John Schwenkenburg, who will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for dental treatment. (Dec. 26, D. Luzon).
Sergt. 1st Class Charles W. Albright, H.C., from duty at Iloilo, Panay, and will proceed to Manila, to await the sailing of the first available transport leaving for San Francisco, for duty thereon while en route. Upon arrival at the latter place he will avail himself of a furlough for two months granted him. (Dec. 21, D. Phil.)
Leave for one month to take effect from Jan. 27, 1904, is granted Contract Surg. Edward H. Jordan. (Feb. 9, W.D.)
Sergt. 1st Class Arthur C. Gwinn, H.C., from duty at Ambulong, Batangas, Luzon, to San Francisco. (Dec. 23, D. Phil.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Harry L. Rogers, paymaster, from duty at Chicago to St. Paul, Minn., on or before March 1, 1904, for duty as chief paymaster, Department of Dakota, to relieve Major William W. Gilbert, paymaster, who will proceed to his home. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The headquarters of Company G, Signal Corps, is transferred from Washington, D.C., to Fort Turnbull, Conn., and there will heretofore be attached to this company all detached enlisted men of the Signal Corps serving in the Atlantic Division. All detached enlisted men of the Signal Corps serving in the Northern Division will be attached to Company A, Signal Corps, and those serving in the Southwestern Division will be attached to Company B, Signal Corps. All Signal Corps men serving in the Pacific Division, except those in Company D, Signal Corps, in Alaska, will heretofore be attached to Company C, Signal Corps, at Fort McDowell, Cal. (Jan. 16, Sig. Corps).
The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. George C. Burnell from duty as signal officer, Department of the Lakes, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Fort Wood, New York, for duty at that post not later than Feb. 25, 1904. Capt. George S. Gibbs from duty at the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., to Washington, and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office; First Lieut. Herbert J. Brees from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty at that post not later than Feb. 25, 1904. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. George V. H. Moseley, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, is extended fourteen days. (Feb. 10, W.D.)
3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.
First Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, 3d Cav., will proceed from Fort Assiniboine, to Washington Barracks, D.C., and report in person to the C.O., U.S. Army General Hospital, at that post for treatment. The travel enjoin is necessary for the public service. (Feb. 5, W.D.)
Par. 1, S.O. 20, Jan. 25, 1904, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, 3d Cav., is revoked. (Feb. 5, W.D.)
Capt. Sedgwick Rice, Adjutant, 3d Cav., and Chaplain John A. Mills, 3d Cav., will rejoin their proper station, Fort Assiniboine. (Feb. 1, D.D.)
Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, 3d Cav. (Feb. 9, W.D.)
6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.
Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 1, 1904, is granted Major John Pitcher, 6th Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (Jan. 23, D.D.)
8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. B. ANDERSON.
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, 8th Cav., and subsequently changed to sick leave is extended one month. (Feb. 5, W.D.)
Leave for one month is granted Col. George S. Anderson, 8th Cav., Jefferson Barracks. (Jan. 23, D. Mo.)
10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.
Capt. James A. Parker, 10th Cav., from temporary duty at Fort Myer, Va., to join his troop at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Feb. 8, W.D.)
11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.
Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav., to take effect about Feb. 1, 1904. Captain Tompkins is authorized to join his regiment at Nagasaki, Japan, upon its arrival thereat, en route to the United States. (Jan. 2, D. Phil.)
12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.
Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, 12th Cav., from sick in First Reserve Hospital, Manila to his proper station, Camp McGrath, Batangas. (Dec. 14, D. Luzon).

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav., from duty as acting inspector general, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, and will report in person to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. (Dec. 19, D. Phil.)
Lieut. Col. Frank U. Robinson, 13th Cav., will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Dec. 20, D. Luzon).

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBE.

First Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, 14th Cav., now sick in hospital at Jolo, Jolo Island, will proceed without delay to Manila, P.I., First Reserve Hospital, for operation. (Dec. 17, D. Min.)
First Lieut. Henry J. McKenney, 14th Cav., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, will proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty with his troop. (Jan. 2, D. Phil.)
Major Francis H. Hardie, 14th Cav., from duty as acting inspector general, Department of the Visayas, and will report to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, for station. (Dec. 19, D. Phil.)
Col. T. C. Lebe, 14th Cav., now at Camp Overton, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, P.I., First Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Dec. 24, Dept. of Min.)
Chaplain John C. Granville, 14th Cav., will accompany the battalion of Philippine Scouts, as the chaplain of that organization, from Manila, Philippine Islands, to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Missouri. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. John C. W. Brooks, A.C. (Feb. 4, W.D.)
Par. 1, S.O. 4, c.s., Atlantic Division, directing 2d Lieut. J. F. Barnes, A.C., to report on March 1, to Col. John E. Greer, O.D., for examination to detail in the Ordnance Department, is revoked. (Jan. 30, At. Div.)
The leave granted Chaplain Samuel H. Bell, A.C., is extended fourteen days. (Feb. 4, D.E.)
Leave from Feb. 22 to March 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Wilford J. Hawkins, A.C. (Feb. 4, D.E.)
Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. B. Taylor, A.C. (Feb. 9, D.E.)
Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, A.C. (Feb. 9, D.E.)
Major Erasmus M. Weaver, A.C., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as acting inspector general of that division. (Feb. 9, W.D.)
The sick leave granted Capt. George F. Landers, A.C., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Feb. 9, W.D.)
Sergt. Major Arthur H. Belyea, junior grade, A.C., upon arrival at Fort Barrancas, Fla., from Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (Feb. 4, W.D.)
The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Artillery Corps are ordered:
Col. Henry W. Hubbell, from duty in the Philippine Division, to Fort Barrancas, Florida, and assume command of the Artillery District of Pensacola;
Lieut. Col. Louis V. Caziare, from duty at Fort Wadsworth, New York, to Fort Moultrie, S.C., and assume command of the Artillery District of Charleston;
Lieut. Col. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, from duty as Artillery inspector, Department of the Columbia, to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., and enter upon duty at that post;
Major John A. Lundeen, will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., for the purpose of closing his official business at that post, and upon the completion thereof is relieved from duty at Fort Caswell and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty on the board of officers now revising the Coast Artillery Drill Regulations;
Major James C. Bush, from duty with the Field Artillery and from command of the Field Artillery battalion in the Philippine Division, and is assigned to Coast Artillery. He will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, and assume command of the Artillery District of Manila.
Major William R. Hamilton, from duty at Fort Terry, N.Y., to Fort Moultrie, S.C., and enter upon duty at that post;
Major Hamilton Rowan, from duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., and enter upon duty at that post;
Capt. David Price, from duty at Fort Adams, R.I., to Fort Greble, R.I., and enter upon duty at that post. (Feb. 4, W.D.)
Leave for seventeen days, to take effect about April 14, 1904, is granted Capt. R. H. McMaster, A.C. (Feb. 10, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. ———.

G.O. 1, JAN. 21, 1904, 3D INF., FORT THOMAS.
Having been promoted brigadier general, U.S.A., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the regiment.

It will ever be a source of pride and gratification to have closed my active career in the Army as colonel of the 3d U.S. Infantry, an organization which preserves its splendid heritage of a gallant and distinguished record by to-day fulfilling in every way the highest requirements of the Service.

H. L. HASKELL, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.
Second Lieut. Paul H. McDonald, 10th Inf., is transferred from Co. I to Co. B of that regiment. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Major John S. Mallory, from the 1st Inf. to the 12th Inf.; Major George Bell, Jr., from the 12th Inf. to the 1st Inf. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

Par. 2, S.O. 28, Feb. 3, 1904, W.D., relative to Major George Bell, Jr., 12th Inf., is revoked. (Feb. 4, W.D.)
Leave for thirty days is granted Chaplain John A. Ferry, 10th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (Feb. 1, D. Cal.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Second Lieut. Max B. Garber, 11th Inf., is transferred to the 23d Inf., Co. L, and will proceed to join that company. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.
First Lieut. George H. Snields, Jr., 12th Inf., to report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for instructions pending the arrival of the 12th Infantry in that department. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, 12th Inf., recruiting officer. (Feb. 10, W.D.)
Capt. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf., will remain on duty in the Department of Texas until further orders, and the department commander will assign him to such duty as he may be able to perform with troops serving in that department. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.
The sick leave granted Capt. George H. Patten, 14th Inf., is extended two months on account of sickness. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.
First Lieut. Frank S. Burr, 15th Inf., from Ord Barracks, Cal., to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.
Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 17th Inf., to Cebu, Cebu, for temporary duty. (Jan. 2, D. Phil.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.
First Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, 18th Inf., will take station in Manila, and assume command of the detachment of enlisted men at these headquarters, relieving 1st Lieut. William Lee Karnes, 6th Cav., Aide-de-Camp, therefrom. (Dec. 18, D. Visayas).

Lieut. Col. W. S. Scott, 18th Inf., from further duty at Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, to Cebu, Cebu, P.I., and take station. (Dec. 22, D. Visayas).

Commissary Sergt. Ellwood L. Danley, 18th Inf., Philippine Islands, will be discharged from the Army, by way of favor. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Second Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf., is transferred from Co. D to Co. L of that regiment. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. William P. Burnham, 20th Inf., recruiting officer. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL.

Battalion Sergt. Major George F. McGurran, 21st Inf., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty at regimental headquarters. (Jan. 23, D.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

Second Lieut. George F. Rozelle, jr., 22d Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to Camp Marahui, Mindanao, for duty with his company. (Dec. 23, D. Phil.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Hodges, 23d Inf., from duty as acting inspector general, 3d Brigade, Department of Luzon, and will report, by telegraph, to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, for station. (Dec. 19, D. Phil.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

The sick leave granted Col. Constant Williams, 26th Inf., is extended two months on account of sickness. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Frank E. Bamford, Q.M., 28th Inf. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Thomas A. Pearce, 28th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 23, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. Francis P. Siviter, 28th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 26, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William M. True, 28th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 26, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 26, D. Cal.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Major Walter A. Thurston, 29th Inf., will proceed by first available Government transportation to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Dec. 18, D. Visayas).

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Second Lieut. William McE. Walton, 30th Inf., having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a 1st lieutenant of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to service, his retirement from active service, as 1st lieutenant, is announced, to date from Sept. 23, 1903. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. Hilden Olin, 30th Inf., will join his regiment at Fort Crook. (Jan. 26, D. Cal.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Henry Moore, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (Dec. 26, D. Luzon).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Dority, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

MILITIA DETAILS.

Major Thomas Wilhelm, retired, on duty with the organized militia of California, will proceed to the places named in itinerary approved at these headquarters and make his annual inspection of the National Guard of California. (Jan. 28, D. Cal.)

Capt. Charles B. Rogan, jr., U.S.A., retired, will report to the Governor of Tennessee at Nashville, Tenn., for duty with the organized militia of that State for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Officers are assigned as follows to inspect the organized militia of the States lying within the limits of the Northern Division:

Wisconsin: March 1, Major Charles G. Woodward, A.C. Illinois: Feb. 26, Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, 3d Inf.; Feb. 26, Capt. Matthew E. Saville, 27th Inf.; Feb. 26, Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav.

Indiana: March 1, Major Robert N. Getty, 1st Inf.; March 1, Capt. Frederick R. Day, 2d Inf.

Ohio: Feb. 25, Brig. Gen. Charles W. Miner, U.S.A., retired; Feb. 25, Major Arthur Williams, 3d Inf.; Feb. 25, Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf.

Kentucky: March 14, Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf.

Iowa: Feb. 8, Major Jerauld A. Olmsted, U.S.A., retired.

Nebraska: March 8, Brig. Gen. Aaron S. Daggett, U.S.A., retired.

Wyoming: March 10, Capt. Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav.

Kansas: March 7, Brig. Gen. Henry B. Freeman, U.S.A., retired.

Missouri: Feb. 15, Col. Henry Jackson, U.S.A., retired.

Minnesota: March 19, Major William Gerlach, U.S.A., retired.

North Dakota: March 10, Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardener, 21st Inf.

Montana: April 1, Major Zerah W. Torrey, 24th Inf. (Feb. 4, Northern Div.)

At the request of the Governor of Maryland, Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, will report at Annapolis, Md., for duty with the militia of that State for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

At the request of the Governor of Michigan, Major Charles A. Vernou, U.S.A., retired, will report for duty with the organized militia of that State for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

Majors Charles W. Foster and Frederick Marsh, and Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, Thomas E. Merrill, Harrison Hall, Frederick W. Rhlsterer and Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Art. Corps, are detailed to inspect the militia of Massachusetts. (Feb. 5, D. At.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of: Lieut. Col. William L. Pitcher, 28th Inf.; Major Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf.; Major John Bigelow, jr., 9th Cav.; Capt. Samson L. Faison, 13th Inf.; Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, 11th Inf., will convene Feb. 5, 1904, to report upon the practicability of establishing a target range on the Government reservation between Point Bonita and Fort Baker. (Feb. 5, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of: Col. G. G. Greenough, A.C.; Major John L. Phillips, surg.; Capt. W. P. Stone, A.C.; Capt. John K. Miller, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 8th Inf., recorder, is appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., on Tuesday, March 1, 1904, for the preliminary competition examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant of enlisted men. (Feb. 9, D.E.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., Feb. 8, 1904. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf.; Major Charles M. Gandy, surg.; Major Arthur Williams, 3d Inf.; Major Hunter Liggett, A.G.; Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf.; Capt. Maury Nichols, 3d Inf.; Capt. James H. McRae, 3d Inf.; Capt. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf.; Capt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps; Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, 1st Inf.; Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Mould, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Augustus H. Bishop, 1st Inf.; 1st

Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., 3d Inf., judge advocate. (Jan. 23, D. Lakes).

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Charles A. Vernou, retired, is at his own request relieved from duty at the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, is at his own request relieved from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANT.

Electrician Sergt. Roman Kushel, Fort Mott, N.J., will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for assignment to duty. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Sailed Jan. 1 from Seattle for Manila. Left Honolulu Jan. 14.

DIX—Arrived at Portland, Ore., Feb. 10.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from New York Dec. 20 for Manila with 2d Cavalry. At Singapore Feb. 11.

LISCUM—At Manila permanently.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Jan. 15 for San Francisco.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 1 for Manila.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 14. To sail for Manila March 1, with 12th Infantry.

SUMNER—Sailed from Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 10, for New York.

THOMAS—Arrived at Manila Jan. 25.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 8, 1904.

Major and Mrs. D. E. McCarthy entertained with a dinner on Friday evening. Their hospitality was extended to Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Barth, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bittman, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony and Miss Stella McGonigle.

One of the brilliant functions of the season was the leap-year dance given by the young society matrons and young women of Leavenworth at Turner hall on Thursday evening. Those who attended from the post were: Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson, Captain Bolles, Miss Patterson, Miss McClaughery, Lieutenants Wiegstein, Hersher, Henry, Purviance, Johnson, Ford and Rehkopf.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough entertained the young Ladies' Card Club in compliment to her guest, Miss Kemp, of Texas. A few of the young married women were among the guests. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. W. R. McCaskey and Mrs. P. Kine. Mrs. Brantilla was hostess on Thursday afternoon to the card club composed of the wives and sisters of the student officers. Mrs. W. B. McCaskey secured the first prize and Mrs. M. G. Thorne the consolation. The next meeting will be with Mrs. E. H. Cook. Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon entertained with a luncheon followed by cards on Thursday afternoon.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. L. S. Carson on Thursday morning. Lieutenant Carson is of the 8th Cavalry and is a student at the General Service and Staff College.

Miss Hall, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Davis, has returned to Chicago. Mrs. John Hodgson Rice, wife of Captain Rice of Columbus, Ohio, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Fenn. Mrs. L. W. Prunty is visiting relatives in Wamego, Kas. Miss McClaughery, Mrs. VanDeusen and Lieutenant Henry were recent visitors in Kansas City.

Lieut. Henry S. Wygant will leave on Friday evening for St. Louis accompanied by his mother. Lieutenant Wygant will be married in that city on Saturday and will return to Fort Leavenworth on Sunday. He is a student in the General Service and Staff College.

Brig. Gen. McCaskey is expected on a visit to his sons, Lieutenants W. B. McCaskey and Douglas McCaskey, before departing for service in the Philippines. General McCaskey was stationed here when he was a major and afterwards as lieutenant colonel of the 20th Infantry.

A large number of the officers and ladies attended the band concert at Pope hall on Tuesday evening. After the concert the floor was cleared and dancing was enjoyed by the young people. The children of the post held their weekly hop at Pope hall on Saturday afternoon. Lieutenant Van Voorhis entertained with a camp supper after the hop on Friday evening.

The concert given at the big hall for enlisted men on Saturday night was quite a success and was much enjoyed by the men. The special attraction of the evening was the march composed by Max Arnheim for Colonel Duncan, played for the first time. Colonel Duncan is much pleased with the march. Arnheim is now preparing a march which will be entitled "Captain Simpson" which will be given at the concert at Pope hall next Tuesday evening.

Captain Van Deusen of the 16th Battery, who was summoned to appear at Norton, Kansas, as a witness in the case of the State of Kansas versus Chauncey Dewey and W. J. McBride and others charged with killing the Berry family, has returned to the post for a few days, or until a jury has been obtained. Lieutenant Prunty, who was also subpoenaed, was not so fortunate as to obtain permission to return and is still there. The two officers were subpoenaed to appear on behalf of McBride and to testify as to his character while he was a stable sergeant in the 16th Battery. Captain Van Deusen states that McBride was a good soldier and slow to anger.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Feb. 6, 1904.

Col. James A. Buchanan, who spent a few days at Fort Missoula visiting the officers and men of the 3d Battalion, 21st Inf., stationed there, returned to the garrison Saturday, Jan. 30. Miss Fanny Bowling of Baltimore, Md., spent a few days in the post the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gose. Mrs. A. D. Epping of Butte is a visitor in the garrison, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. Jenks. Mrs. I. C. Jenks, who spent a short time in Butte, returned to the post Sunday Jan. 31.

Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell and Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett entertained the card club Monday evening, Feb. 1. The prizes, which were a lace handkerchief and sofa pillow, were won by Mrs. S. Pearson and Captain Laws. At the close of the game tempting refreshments were served. The club members are: Capt. and Mrs. Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. Newgarden, Captain Cochran, Captain Laws, Capt. and Mrs. Dashiell, Mrs. Pearson, Colonel Buchanan, Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Dr. and Mrs. Slevens, Capt. and Mrs. Gose, Lieutenants Sweeney, Burt, McDonald, Crockett and Johnson.

The quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Jenks were the scene Wednesday of one of the pleasant social events of the week. The affair being a dinner in honor of Mrs. A. D. Epping. Mrs. Thomas Leavelle and Miss Long. Covers were laid for sixteen at a round table having red carnations and ferns for its floral decorations. The centerpiece was a large cut glass vase filled with carnations and ferns, while the table was covered with small carnations and ferns. Dainty Gibson cards with a carnation tied with red ribbon were at each cover. Capt. and Mrs. Jenks's other guests were: Miss Long, Mr. and Mrs. Sibley, Colonel Buchanan, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Capt.

and Mrs. Gose, Capt. and Mrs. Dashiell, Mrs. Pearson and Captain Laws.

Conspicuous among the affairs of the week was the dinner given Thursday, Feb. 4, by Capt. and Mrs. Newgarden in honor of Mrs. Leavelle. The table was very pleasing in effect, being set with cut glass, silver and handsome china. Those who enjoyed the pleasant occasion were: Mrs. Leavelle, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Gunn, Captain Cochran, Lieutenant Burt, Captain Laws, Miss Long, Mrs. Pearson and Capt. and Mrs. Dashiell.

Little Hazel Nelson had the pleasure of entertaining a number of her small friends at a birthday party Saturday afternoon, Feb. 6, from three to five. She was six years old and was the recipient of many pretty gifts. Games of all kinds were played until four o'clock, when the little folks repaired to the dining room. There they found a table beautifully decorated with pink illusion, gold and silver tinsel, and loaded with sweet meats. In the center stood a large cake bearing seven candles. Five o'clock came all too soon, when good-byes were said and best wishes expressed to Hazel for many more birthdays.

The members of the Knocker Social Club were hosts on Thursday evening at a smoker given in honor of Corp. Pat. Keys. The dining room of Company B was prettily decorated for the occasion. A merry evening was spent by the young men, after which a Dutch supper was served in Bohemian fashion, and the smoke and mirth flew high. Treasurer W. J. Parnell acted as toastmaster and several toasts were happily responded to by members.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 8, 1904.

The north-eastern part of the reservation was swept by a prairie fire on Saturday, that has left the bluffs and ravines charred and bare. The fire started early in the morning from some unknown cause, and despite the dryness of the grass, the south wind confined the flames to a remote part of the reservation. At about three o'clock, however, the wind veered sharply to the north and the fire traveled rapidly toward the post. A part of the Cavalry garrison was called upon to extinguish the flames about the reservoir, the fence enclosing it having taken fire. About eight o'clock it was discovered that the fire had worked its way down Magazine canyon, which is well covered with a heavy growth of high grass and brush, and in order to avert any possible danger to the magazine of the Artillery post, located at the head of the canyon, fire call was sounded. As soon as the batteries could be armed with gunny sacks, they were on the scene, and the fire was held in check. The commanding officer of the Cavalry post, Major Shunk, 8th Cav., offered assistance, but the Artillery troops were able to handle the work cut out for them. It was reported that a number of large stacks of hay, worth considerable, were consumed, but the report has not been verified.

A Post Exchange Council, composed of Capt. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., Lieuts. E. T. Donnelly and W. M. Davis, Field Art., was in session on Saturday last, auditing the Exchange Officer's accounts and considering affairs of interest to that institution.

Sergt. Albertus P. Moore, 8th Artillery Band, and Miss Minnie Hienz of this post, were married on Wednesday the 3d.

The 4th Cavalry Orchestra has been engaged to furnish music on the occasion of a ball given by the employees of the Union Pacific R.R. at Ellis, Kas., on Washington's birthday.

The officers of the garrison assembled at the Commissary on Saturday morning, at 10:30, where Capt. A. M. Davis, Coms., explained in a practical manner, how the emergency ration, which is to be issued to the troops at this post, should be prepared.

On Saturday at noon the thermometer was in the seventies with men on the parade ground playing ball in their shirt sleeves; at six o'clock on the following morning, it was ten above zero. So much for Kansas. It begins to look as though our unexampled long period of warm weather was at an end.

Capt. and Mrs. E. F. McGlachlin, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. H. McNeill, left last week for Fort Snelling, Minn., where the Captain's battery is located. Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A., who is to assume the duties of commandant of this school, is not expected to arrive here for several months.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Feb. 10, 1904.

The semi-annual examinations just completed resulted very disastrously to the midshipmen. Several members of the second, or next year's graduating class, were found deficient in several subjects and turned back into the present third class, and two of the third class and one other member, who was absent during the past term on account of sickness were also turned back. Seventeen others of the same class were found to be below the average in one or more subjects and have been warned that they are in danger of being turned back.

More than a score of the third and fourth class midshipmen were found to be so badly deficient in their studies that their resignations were asked for by the Academic Board, and they were sent in Sunday night. Forty-five others of the same two classes were also below the average in studies and have been warned. Seventeen of these belong to the third class, and the remaining twenty-eight are fourth class men. Those of the fourth class are in danger of being "bilged."

The seven second class men turned back into the third class are as follows: H. G. Fuller, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; F. B. Godley, Dallas, Texas; Clarence Grace, West Superior, Wis.; C. F. Murphy, New York city; A. S. Rees, Fayetteville, Tenn.; J. T. G. Stapler, New York city; J. R. Williams, Paterson, N.J.

Third class, turned back: W. F. Amsden, Abilene, Kan.; H. H. Utley, Springfield, Ill.; and J. H. Dickinson, jr., Brownville, Tenn.

Those of the second class, who have been kept in their class, but warned are: J. F. Atkinson, Waverly, Ga.; C. M. Austin, Knoxville, Tenn.; W. Baggaley, Susquehanna, Pa.; F. N. Eklund, Eureka, Cal.; R. S. Furber, Northfield, Minn.; H. F. Glover, Orangeburg, S.C.; B. H. Green, Dousman, Wis.; H. E. Hutchins, at large; H. H. Maxson, Reno, Nev.; Albert Norris, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. E. Pond, Hawaii; Henry Rawle, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. H. Strassburger, Norristown, Pa.; L. W. Townsend, Atlantic City, N.J.; A. S. Wadsworth, jr., Elizabeth City, N.C.; J. W. Wilcox, jr., Macon, Ga.; and J. S. Lewiston, Lewiston, Pa.

Third class, warned: C. S. Albert, Philadelphia, Pa.; P. J. Bean, Bastrop, Texas; S. W. Cake, Pottsville, Pa.; G. C. Coale, Richmond, Ind.; J. F. Cox, Spencer, Ind.; R. L. Harter, Winfield, Kan.; R. E. Hughes, Portland, Ore.; F. Keene, jr., Howard, R.I.; G. S. Keller, Gaston, Pa.; H. H. Kelly, Lebanon, Ky.; C. P. Meyer, New Orleans, La.; D. P. Morrison, Mo.; George Morton, Orange, Va.; F. E. Rogers, Clinton, Ill.; Alex. Sharp, jr., at large; A. D. Turnbull, at large, and R. A. White, Wayne, Pa.

Fourth class, warned: E. D. Almy, Altamont, Ky.; F. Braden, Watseka, Ill.; C. F. Chambers, Steubenville, Ohio; S. A. Clement, Callands, Va.; W. G. Coe, Baker City, Ore.; Francis Cogswell, Portsmouth, N.H.; A. G. Dibrill, Sparta, Tenn.; J. L. Doney, Berryville, Ark.; G. B. Gorham, Marshall, Mich.; C. O. Greig, Chicago, Ill.; Kenneth Heron, San Francisco, Cal.; W. W. Hicks, Birmingham, Ala.; D. T. Hunter, Elgin, Ill.; C. A. Jones, Charlestown, W. Va.; F. P. Lilley, Waterville, Conn.; A. C. Martin, Brooklyn, N.Y.; R. W. Matthews, Durham, Conn.; C. E. Miller, Cadillac, Mich.; H. C. Murfin, jr., Jackson, Ohio; S. S. Payne, Fayetteville, Ark.; T. J. Reidy, Astoria, L.I.; L. C. Shelby, Covington, Ky.; J. G. Stevens, Sumner, Ohio; F. T. Stevenson, San Francisco, Cal.; E. W. Strother, Columbus, Ga.; R. G. Thomas,

Monticello, Ia.; R. H. Warren, Lawrence, Mass., and J. C. Wilkinson, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.

These three middies have been warned on account of bad conduct: R. W. Cabanias, Birmingham, Ala.; P. H. Field, Denver, Colo., and B. T. Johnson, Jr., at large, all of the third class.

The midshipmen whose resignation were called for and who sent them in are as follows: Third class: W. LeG. Bernette, Georgetown, Ga.; Cassius M. Cade, Jr., Shawnee, Okla.; N. G. Markland, Penn Yan, N.Y., and J. A. Silsbee, Elmira, N.Y. Fourth class: W. B. Piersol, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Borland, New York city; B. D. Rogers, Springfield, Ill.; H. C. Ridgeley, Springfield, Ill.; W. B. Ingham, Salem, N.J.; K. L. Hill, Darlington, S.C.; E. V. Rinehard, Baltimore, Md.; Jerry Witt, Mount Ida, Ark.; E. L. Anderson, Grosse Ile, Mich.; John W. Phillip, at large; Harry Lyon, Maine (Senatorial); R. L. Jurney, Vaco, Texas; John Q. Adams, South Evansville, Pa.; Dorrance D. Snapp, Joliet, Ill.; William T. Truxton, Norfolk, Va.; C. E. Montgomery, Elizabethtown, Ky.; James H. McCool, Walla Walla, Wash.; Carl Barnes, Bullochville, Ga.; Robert T. Mooney, New York city; P. B. Moore, Helena, Ark.; William T. Purnell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Frederic T. Van Aiken, Plainfield, N.J.

All of the resignations were accepted by the Navy Department and the middies were paid off Tuesday, and they left the Academy.

Midshipman Raymond P. R. Nelson, of New York, a member of the second class, has been selected to captain the Naval Academy fencers' team to succeed Roland R. Riggs, who graduated Monday. Nelson has belonged to the fencing squadron for three years, and he fenced as a member of the regular Navy team during part of last season, and so far this season he has taken part in the matches with the Baltimore Fencer's Club, and Columbia, but did not fence against Yale. The middies also lost by graduation, R. B. Hillard, a member of the regular team. Annapolis will now begin to shape out a team to compete in the intercollegiate fencing tournament which takes place in New York city, April 1 and 2. The most prominent candidates for the team besides Nelson are Knox, Atkinson and Leary. There are three more fencing matches yet to come off preliminary to the intercollegiate. They are with the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell and the New York Turn Verein, and they will be on the 20th, 23d and 24th of the present month.

Lieut. and Mrs. Galloway, of Washington, who have been spending several days with their son, Midshipman Galloway, have returned home. Mrs. Gearing, wife of Comdr. F. C. Gearing, U.S.N., is spending several weeks in New York. Miss Ruth Palmer, of Vassar College, who has been the guest of Mrs. Thomas Fell, has returned to Poughkeepsie. Miss Adelle Scott, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. T. K. Barton at their residence, Blake Row, Naval Academy.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1904.

With the Lenten season drawing near there has been a sudden brightening up in social affairs, and although a great many have sought sunnier climes, there are enough left in town to keep things lively, and the young people especially are making the most of their time.

The last of the Assemblies at the Twentieth Century Club ended in a blaze of glory. All the girls wore their prettiest gowns, there was extra fine music, and everyone felt regret when the last dance was over with. There is promise of an extra Assembly to be given during Easter week, and everyone hopes it is true. The young women from the post, Miss Merrow, Miss Bell and Miss Mitchell have all been great favorites at the Assembly dances. At the one the other night, Miss Merrow wore pale blue crepe de Chine; Miss Bell also wore a blue gown, mousseline de sole over taffeta; and Miss Mitchell was in pink crepe de Chine with rose decorations. Several of the young officers were also in attendance at the dance.

Mrs. Louise Dutton Leland, widow of Capt. Walter Leland, has been visiting friends in town, en route to San Francisco.

Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Upton gave a skating party last week, followed by a little supper. A number from the post attended the Victor Herbert Symphony concert on Saturday night, and several theater parties are being planned for the two weeks of grand opera which commenced on Monday evening.

Col. Thomas W. Symons of Washington has been in town, and Mr. Charles W. Goodyear of Delaware avenue, gave an elaborate dinner in his honor. Col. and Mrs. Theodore A. Bingham left last week for New York and Boston. Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Fales chaperoned a party of young people to the ball given by Co. F, of the 74th Regiment, National Guard, in the armory on Friday evening. Mrs. George Bell, Jr., and Mrs. Theodore A. Bingham were on the list of patronesses.

Major George Bell, Jr., has been transferred from the 12th to the 1st Regiment, and everyone at the post, as well as their many friends in town, feel delighted at the change. During their residence here, Major and Mrs. Bell have made hosts of friends, and these would deeply regret having them leave.

Miss Fessett of Tonawanda, who has been visiting Mrs. H. M. Fales, has returned home. Miss Henrietta Mitchell at the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Cary Hutchinson of New York. Miss Mitchell attended the Charity Ball, and has been entertained at several box parties given during Grand Opera season. On Tuesday, Feb. 9, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Swift Isham of 26 West Thirty-Seventh street, gave a dinner in honor of Miss Mitchell.

M.R.S.

FORT McDOWELL.

Fort McDowell, Cal., Jan. 31, 1904.

I send with this an account of "The Robichon-Madden-Evans Scandal," which like Banquo's will not down Charges have been preferred against Capt. Houston Evans by Robichon, while, at the same time, the former has asked for a court of inquiry to investigate his conduct. Whether the letters claimed by Robichon are forgeries or not I do not know, but I do know that Captain Evans has letters from these ladies which exonerate him of the charges.

The entire department is very much exercised by the many rumors Robichon has put forth of what things he is going to do, and acknowledges that he is doing them out of revenge. In a published interview Captain Evans says: "What weakens the charges made by Robichon is the fact that if he knew I was guilty of any misbehavior why did he wait?—why did he keep the facts concealed for months and not say a word? What he should have done was to report me instantly. He simply waited till he was dismissed from the Service and then in a spirit of revenge he prefers charges against me. I suppose because he is out of the Service he wants to have his revenge by swearing to a lot of untruths and get me dismissed."

Born to the wife of Capt. James R. Lindsay, 13th Inf., Jan. 2, 1904, at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., a daughter.

Major Black, of the 13th Inf., it is rumored, will soon assume command of the Depot of Recruits and Casuals. Major Black will have a brand new set of quarters recently built, and needing but a few touches from the painter to make it one of the most complete and comfortable quarters on the island.

When the new steamer, being built for the Q.M. Department, is launched we shall likely have the privilege of a noon boat to the city every day. To allow a steamer of this draught to reach the island a new wharf will be projected into deeper water.

The sick report at this depot is remarkable from the fact that the consolidated morning report shows about

seven hundred men in the depot, including short term men, with but three men in hospital and four in quarters. The remarkable part of this statement is that the short term men coming from the Philippine Islands bring a large number of soldiers whose blood is thin, and the change from a very warm country to the cool evenings of this glorious climate of California, does not produce more illness. Among other improvements badly needed here is that of a suitable hospital for the depot.

J. S. K.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1904.

The following were the cadets who took part in the game of basketball between the cadet team and the Y.M.C.A. team of Yonkers on Saturday, Jan. 20: Hackett and Merchant, forward; Dowd, center; Hetrick and Jones guard.

The intense cold continues unabated. We had a thaw last week, but the skating pond on the plain is again in fine condition and the center of attraction each afternoon for the young people of the post.

The Reading Club met at Mrs. Hammond's last Thursday. "Marlowe" was subject of the paper read. On Friday evening the officers' regular dancing class was held in Cullum hall. Dr. Felix Adler gave a lecture on Saturday evening in Cullum hall. Subject, "Sir Thomas Moore." This was changed from the scheduled title, "Moral Aspects of a Military Career."

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Blunt, wife of Col. M. M. Blunt, U.S.A., and daughter of the late Prof. A. E. Church, U.S.M.A., was a shock to her old friends at the post. Funeral services were held at the Park Avenue hotel, New York, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The interment was at the post cemetery on Wednesday afternoon.

The oil portrait of Colonel Larned, painted by J. Carroll Beckwith, has been added to the collection of portraits in the library.

The 10th night hop will take place in Cullum hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 13. A small cadet hop will be given on the following Saturday, Feb. 20. Poultney Bigelow is scheduled to lecture on Feb. 27. The 10th night entertainment will take place on March 5. A small cadet hop will be given on March 12. There will be a lecture by Hamlin Garland on "Joys of the Trail" on March 19. This is the last entertainment given on the printed schedule. The Easter hop will occur on the Saturday after Easter, April 9.

Should the contemplated visit of the cadets to St. Louis take place in May, as now seems probable, the examinations will be held previous to their departure, which will occur about May 25, or a few days later. The graduation of the 1st class will occur at about the usual date in June, after the return of the corps to the post.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, 1904.

Col. Samuel M. Mills, Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanding this district, arrived with his staff at Fort Banks Tuesday from Fort Warren, and, as predicted, was hailed with delight by all. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut. Drainerd Taylor, has returned to the post, and is on the road to complete recovery, after a somewhat prolonged illness in a Boston hospital.

Dr. Turnbull, of Fort Monroe, will relieve Capt. E. A. Dean at Fort Strong sooner than was expected at last accounts. The Deans go to Fort Riley. Several of the officers are invited to the Colonial Ball given by the Paul Jones Chapter, D.A.R., on Monday, Feb. 22, in the New Century Building.

Col. Alan C. Kelton, commanding the Marine Corps at the navy yard, is receiving deserved congratulations on his promotion to the colonelcy. His record is most creditable, and for gallantry in Cuba he was brevetted as major serving as such at Guam. In the Philippines he was in command going from there to Newport, where he was stationed two years. Colonel Kelton has served in the Marine Corps since 1862. Both he and Mrs. Kelton have a large number of friends in Boston and in naval circles, and are popular entertainers.

Genuine regret is felt over the transfer of Capt. George F. P. Wilde, U.S.N., from the Boston yard to League Island. His home is in North Easton, Mass., and no man in the Service has a more valuable collection of articles and objects of historic interest than he.

On Monday next the sixth anniversary of the blowing up of the battleship Maine will be observed by the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War by a reunion in the Dutch room of Riverbank Court the home of Brig. Gen. J. L. Tienron, U.S.A., retired. Ex-Secretary John D. Long will be a guest of honor, and there will be music and other features of a patriotic character. Col. James A. Frye commanding the 1st Heavy Artillery Regiment is commander of the Massachusetts Commandery and will preside.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edmund C. Rice, of Hotel Brunswick, are making an extended stay in Cleveland, Ohio, having been summoned there by the illness of Mrs. Rice's mother.

M. H. B.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 9, 1904.

Charles T. Wood, civil engineer, representing the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of Baltimore, Md., arrived at the post Friday and Saturday afternoon paid the men of the E. H. Denniston and Company, of Syracuse, N.Y., who have the contract for building the two Artillery barracks and one set of bachelor officers' quarters. Work has again been resumed, by the bond company, and it is expected that the two quarters will be completed before the first of March. As will be recalled the men employed by this concern stopped working a short time ago on account of the firm not making an appearance to settle with them for over two weeks labor.

Another one of the new buildings at the fort has been completed and turned over to the Government, the quartermaster's storehouse, which was erected by the Fitzpatrick and Pennington Company, of Flatbush, N.Y. The building is built on the same plan as the present commissary building.

A meeting was held by the members of the future 23d Battery baseball team last Tuesday evening for the purpose of arranging a social for the financial benefit of the team. It was agreed to hold a dance at Corporation Hall in Winooski on St. Patrick's eve.

Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, Art. Corps, has been ordered to Fort Adams and, changing stations, will have the good wishes of his large circle of friends both at this post and in Burlington, all of whom extend to him their most earnest wish that he may have the best of success in his new field. The Chaplain expects to obtain a delay of ten days en route. Chaplain W. W. Brandon, 15th Cav., has succeeded Chaplain Walkley as librarian.

Mrs. Frank Moore, wife of Sergt. Frank Moore, Troop D, 2d Cav., who is en route to the Philippines, is the proud mother of a bouncing baby boy, which arrived Tuesday.

Capt. and Mrs. LeRoy Ellings, 15th Cav., are entertaining the Captain's mother and brother, Mrs. Le Mont Ellings and Orville Ellings, from Kingston, N.Y. Mrs. LeRoy Ellings has been ill for a week, but is on the road to recovery.

Services at the post Sunday were very largely attended.

Chaplain Walkley conducted the morning worship and his remarks touched on his departure, as this is probably the last time he will occupy the pulpit at this post. In the evening a special program was arranged for the song services. Chaplain Brander officiating.

Lieut. William S. Barriger, 15th Cav., arrived at the post Wednesday after a thorough canvass of the State of Vermont in search of offices for prospective recruiting stations. He established offices at St. Albans, Bennington, Brattleboro and Montpelier. At the present time a large number of the men of the 15th Cavalry are being discharged, on an average of four a day. Recruits from Fort Slocum and other stations are arriving, but still men are needed to fill the vacancies. When the batteries and Cavalrymen returned to the post last year from their practice marches a large number of applications were received from men who witnessed the life of a soldier in camp; some applied at the post, others by letter. As a result it was intended by the 2d Cavalry to establish these offices, but their order to change station prevented. Now that these offices are established, a large number of the men of the 15th Cavalry will be Vermonters. Later it is intended to extend these offices through New Hampshire and parts of Massachusetts and New York States.

Contract Surg. George F. Adair arrived at the post Friday from Fort Wadsworth for temporary duty during the absence of Contract Surg. F. D. Branch, who is on leave. Mrs. Charles S. Walkley, left the post Sunday for Pittsfield, Mass., Winsted, Conn., and Providence, R.I., which places she will visit before proceeding to Fort Adams. Delvert McMahon, son of Capt. John E. McMahon, Art. Corps, who has been confined to his home with typhoid fever, has recovered and the quarantine on the house has been raised.

A large number of men from the field batteries are candidates for the coming gunner's examination. All the men are taking a great interest in the work, with a view to qualifying and having the extra pay, which is now left to Congress, added to their month's pay.

FORT MISSOULA.

Fort Missoula, Mont., Jan. 31, 1904.

The past ten days at Fort Missoula have been very gay. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Cabanias entertained at a large euchre party, complimentary to Miss Fannie Bowling, who was visiting them from Baltimore, Md. These fortunate enough to win the ladies prizes were Mrs. E. B. Mitchell and Miss Bloane, while Major Z. W. Torrey and Major Robert Stevens, who is visiting his sister, Mrs. Marie Alford, carried off the gentlemen's prizes. The party was enjoyed by all the members of the garrison and a number of society people from Missoula.

Thursday evening Major and Mrs. Z. W. Torrey gave a delightful reception in honor of their guest, Colonel Buchanan. The occasion was especially enjoyable as it gave the officers of the post, as well as a number of people from Missoula, the pleasure of meeting Colonel Buchanan, recently assigned to the 15th Infantry, with headquarters at Fort Harrison. The two brides of the regiment assisted Mrs. Harrison and her sister, Miss Huston. Mrs. Knox presided over the punch bowl, Mrs. Mitchell poured coffee, and Miss Huston served salad at the prettily appointed table. The house was brilliantly lighted and soft strains of music greeted the distinguished visitor.

Friday evening Major and Mrs. Torrey entertained at dinner in honor of Colonel Buchanan and Major Stevens. Later the semi-monthly hop was held in the post hall. As usual it was well attended, and the occasion of much enjoyment. After the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Rains invited Colonel Buchanan, Major and Mrs. Torrey, Miss Huston, Mr. Halstead, Capt. and Mrs. Ashburn, and Dr. and Mrs. Merrick to their quarters for supper.

Mrs. Marie Alford also entertained a number of the garrison people and some friends from town at a pleasant hop supper.

Miss Fannie Bowling left this morning for Great Falls, where she will visit friends before returning to her home in Baltimore. Major Robert Stevens also left the garrison after a very pleasant visit to his sister, Mrs. Alford. Major Stevens proceeds to California, thence to San Antonio, Texas, where he assumes his duties as chief quartermaster of that department.

FORT STRONG.

Fort Strong, Mass., Feb. 6, 1904.

The first select social and dance was given at this post to-night and proved a brilliant success. The barracks presented a very picturesque appearance, the frescoed walls were gaily caparisoned with vari-colored bunting, and the national emblem occupied a very prominent place in the decorations. The dance was given under the auspices of the Fort Strong Social Club, recently organized for the purpose of promoting a feeling of sociability among the members of the garrison, and everyone seemed to take an active interest in making the event a success. The music was furnished by members of the 10th Artillery band from Fort Banks, Mass. Among those present were: Captain Johnson and wife; 1st Lieutenant Jones and wife; 2d Lieutenant Rhodes, and several members of the post non-commissioned staff and their wives. There were numerous visitors from Boston and vicinity. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery attended in a body.

The club anticipates giving several dances during the winter and if this first dance is a sample they will prove a decided success. On Feb. 20 the Dramatic Club organized from members of the 46th and 139th Companies, will present an original drama entitled, "A Life for a Life." This is a military drama and the scenes are laid around Fort McKinney, Wyo. The scenery and stage mechanism was made by members of the club and are entirely original. A great number of visitors are expected to attend the performance, and the boys are endeavoring to make the event a brilliant success.

FORT ARACHE.

Fort Apache, Ariz., Jan. 30, 1904.

On Jan. 22 a most enjoyable dance was given by the officers of the post in honor of the ladies. This being the first dance of the season, it was heartily enjoyed by all. The hall was tastefully decorated with Arizona yuccas ferns and mistletoe; the magnificent costumes of the ladies and the full dress suits of the officers made a pleasant sight to look upon, and more especially so, when it is known that Fort Apache is 95 miles from the nearest railroad station, over the shortest usually travelled route. The following ladies and officers were present: Major and Mrs. Hoel S. Bishop, Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, asst. surg., and Mrs. Godfrey, Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Hedekin, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. M. C. Raynor, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. I. L. Hunsaker. The visiting ladies were Miss Scheel from Kansas City, Miss Ella M. Sheldon of Arizona and Mrs. Phillips from Fort McDowell, Georgia. The bachelor officers present were Lieutenants Rodney and Brabson and Dr. Vans Agnew.

Lieut. Prince A. Oliver, Q.M. and Coms., 3d Squad, 5th Cav., arrived at the post on Jan. 29 from leave, and is to relieve Lieut. F. W. Brabson, 12th Inf., as Q.M. and Coms.

This has been the coldest winter on record at this post. Cold and dry with very little snow so far.

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An interesting aspect of the race question in the South appears in the gradual abolition of negro militia organizations. It is not many years since militia companies of negroes were to be found in many States of the South where they enjoyed the approval and support of the State authorities, but they have nearly all been disbanded. North Carolina and Alabama have abolished their colored militia, South Carolina disbanded hers long ago and Georgia is preparing to do likewise. It is evident from present conditions that the time is near at hand when the South will be entirely without negro militia.

We publish elsewhere in this issue an official order directing changes of station in the 2d, 8th and 11th Infantry, and the 5th and 10th Cavalry. A statement relative to the changes, which has appeared previously in other papers, was incorrect.

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WAR BOARDS.

No scheme having for its object the improvement of our system of naval administration which does not recognize the paramount authority of the Secretary of the Navy should receive a moment's consideration. His orders carry with them all the force and effect of the constitutional Commander-in-Chief, whose exponent he is on all questions affecting the affairs of the Navy. He is directly responsible to the President and to the people for the proper management of the Navy. He cannot relieve himself of the responsibilities of his high office, nor can he delegate his authority to another. This fundamental truth was distinctly recognized in the act of 1815, creating the Board of Navy Commissioners. It declared "that nothing in this act shall be construed to take from the Secretary of the Navy his control and direction of the naval forces of the United States as now prescribed by law."

The argument of the friends of the General Staff is that the Secretary can, and often does, convene boards of naval officers to consider and advise upon plans for the betterment of the Navy. Such boards are commonly known as advisory boards. The Secretary is at perfect liberty to accept in whole, or in part, or to reject altogether, the recommendations of such boards. They are purely advisory, as the name indicates; and are without power, or even the shadow of authority. War boards, on the other hand, are of a totally different character. The large powers lodged with the Secretary, it is contended, need to be organized for effective use during war. As a civilian he needs expert advice and assistance. It is this question of the organization of the Secretary's own office which is now under consideration by those interested in the welfare of the Navy. The authority of the Secretary being supreme, any board of officers associated with him, such as a War Board, must, it is held, of necessity be of an advisory character as to the naval operations of war. It could not, and should not, be otherwise.

In the organization of the General Staff of the Army the high authority of the Secretary of War was distinctly set forth. In General Orders, dated Aug. 14, 1903, H. Q.A., A.G.O., in defining the duties of Chief of General Staff, it announces that "the Chief of Staff reports to the Secretary of War, acts as his military advisor, receives from him the directions and orders given in behalf of the President and gives effect thereto in the manner hereinafter provided." The same rule would apply to the chief of a naval staff.

The Secretary of the Navy, while in theory not bound by the advice of his war board, yet, in practice, as in the directing of the strategic movements of a naval campaign, is necessarily compelled to defer to the judgment of naval experts. It is plain, therefore, that while the War Board is, by a mere fiction, of an advisory character, yet, in practice, during war, it is clothed, for the time being, with executive powers. Whether such a board would strengthen the hands of the Secretary by organizing the great powers with which he is invested, and enlarging the field of their operations, as is contended, is the question in doubt.

We have a profound distrust of boards as a medium for the exercise of executive authority. A Chief of Staff might be of service to the Secretary in an emergency, but not a board, unless it was so organized as to be dominated by a vigorous and aggressive Chief of Staff. We had a "strategy" or policy board during the War with Spain, and our impression is that its history justifies the old saying that counsels of war never fight. When our fleet was lying off of Santiago harbor, many of the officers of the Navy, men like Delehanty, Wainwright, Young, Upshur and others in command of the smaller vessels who might be named, pleaded for permission to force Santiago harbor and attack the Spanish vessels there. The recent bold action of the Japanese at Port Arthur shows what might and probably would have happened had their prayer been granted. Who prevented them? Was it the "strategy" board or the Secretary?

And who was responsible for starting a squadron of heterogeneous vessels to make an attack upon the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, which we could not have held without troops if we had been able to silence its batteries? And who for the timid counsels that forbade Admiral Sampson to risk his battleships? Was not the influence of the "strategy" board in the direction of timidity and hesitancy in action, the most fatal of defects in aggressive war? We won the fight in part by the weakness and blunders of our enemy. The question is how much did the "strategy" board, having among its members the great American naval strategist, do toward promoting the result? How much had it to do, for instance, with Dewey's capture of Manila Bay? Such are the questions those who hesitate about a General Staff, if it is to be a board or boards, are asking, and they are questions that must be answered satisfactorily.

It must not be forgotten either that the Navy Department is a complex organization, dealing not only with personnel, but with a great and varied series of industries relating to matters of materiel. To ignore the civilian side of the Navy in the discussion of the advisability of a General Staff plan is to expose us to the danger of accepting propositions that are logical only when applied to matters of personnel merely.

Although the civilian element of the Navy Department exists solely for the benefit of the military, nothing can transform its civilian features into military characteristics and any attempt to make manufacturing by the Navy Department a military operation will fall lamentably. Military control cannot alter the essential character of civilian operations. An officer holding a military commission, when in direction of civilian operations is to all intents and purposes a civilian and in proportion as he becomes more proficient and competent in the direction of such operations his military characteristics become subordinated to the civilian points of view, from which alone industrial operations can be carried on.

It is the theory of the Navy at the present time that its military officers are all experts in many different lines, each one of which affords an ample field for a lifetime of study. In practice it is sufficiently true to be stated as a fact that the officers have a fair working knowledge of many matters, but are proficient only in that in which proficiency is secured by successive assignments for particular service. The considerable and continuing demand for the service of officers at sea forces the conclusion that the proficiency of the great majority of the line officers will be in connection with matters having to do with handling of ships afloat and that navy yard work, the general manufacturing business of the Department, is not a branch in which many officers would have an opportunity of attaining marked proficiency.

Such being the case, any proposition for the organization of the Navy Department would be at fault if it did not provide very carefully for the utilization of the expert knowledge of those who actually direct the work of the civilian side of the Department, and provide also that this expert knowledge should have such weight in the determination of any given policy that the strict military view should not rule absolutely and at all times.

While it is true that these considerations on the part of the civilian side should not injuriously hamper the military side, it is equally true that military requirements should consider civilian possibilities. The situation is one of two opposing forces. The military view is a desire for the maximum of materiel and its instant readiness; the civilian view points out certain limitations inseparable from industrial operations and calls attention to the element of economy. The military side would be benefited if all the ships of a fleet could be put into the yards at once and refitted in thirty days, but civilians realize the impossibility of accomplishing such results with wildly irregular periods of work.

There is a military side and a civilian side to the Department and in administration their interests are opposing. The domination of either means detriment to the interests of the Service and no co-ordination is possible except through an influence superior to both and upon which both have an influence approximately equal. No better example can be cited of what is meant than the recent experience of the General Board and the Board on Construction with the question of the battleship program. The General Board of military experts presented a summary of the military features desirable for a battleship. The Board on Construction of commissioned officers, concerned with manufactures—with civilian affairs, presented the practical objections to the type proposed. The military side then reconsidered its plan within the limits of the practicable and the ultimate result was a type approved by the Board on Construction.

Familiarity with the operations of such co-ordinate bodies suggests this question: "Where was the influence that held these boards level and by the implied alternative of a choice between them secured an agreement?" No one will believe that continued proposition and counter-proposition of this kind could be attempted without repeated deadlocks and in the end stagnation. The hand which was unseen, but which was the potent influence, was the hand of the Secretary. His interests are those of the whole Department; equally with the military necessity of efficiency and with the civilian necessity of organization and economy; his is the power superior to that of both of the opposing forces and his the hand, and his alone, that can co-ordinate their activities, equally important, but from their nature inevitably opposing.

If the General Staff form of military administration is established as the standard, it must be shown that it can be stretched to cover the administration of civilian operations. This is a point that ought to be fully developed in the present discussion of the General Staff plan for the Navy. No measure should be regarded as complete which does not provide fully for the status of the civilian aspect of the Navy, and giving it due weight to its opinion in formulating the policies of the Navy Department. All this we have said, not in any spirit of hostility to the idea of a General Staff, but to show the questions that must be considered and settled in dealing with it.

VALUE OF TORPEDO BOATS.

The Navy Department has received a long letter from Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler, commanding the first torpedo-boat flotilla, which arrived at Malta Feb. 8 on its way to Manila. The letter, which gives interesting details of the trip, shows that at the end of the 2,800 mile run without stop from San Juan to the Canaries, it was found that each of the vessels was in excellent condition and was not in need of repairs, which is a better showing than that made by the torpedo-boats of any other navy. The flotilla was safely and sufficiently supplied with coal throughout the trip while under way and in mid ocean from the convoy, the cruiser Buffalo. These facts, together with the news of the remarkable attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese torpedo-boat flotilla, in which three Russian ships were injured, has caused a decided increase in the number of advocates of torpedo craft. Speaking entirely from the professional standpoint, Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said: "It will be most interesting to receive the details of this attack. It proves, if the reported facts be true, that we have not underestimated the value of torpedo-boats for just this kind of work. During the night these torpedo-boats could, with comparatively little danger, get close onto the Russian ships and let fly their torpedoes with dangerous effect. It is estimated that the torpedoes can be shot at a distance of 1,500 yards, while experiments in our own Navy show that the boats can get in as close as four hundred yards without being picked up by the searchlights." It is felt in the Navy that this feat of the Japanese craft emphasizes the importance attached to torpedo craft and justifies the despatch of the torpedo destroyer flotilla to the Asiatic Station. Moreover it is pointed out by a high official of the Navy that the attack further shows how absolutely necessary it is that this country shall have a well fortified station at Olongapo where our fleet could be safe from such an attack in the event that it was not in fighting condition or in case certain ships had gone there for repairs. In a letter to his brother Nils, John Ericsson said in 1874, thirty years ago: "I am so concerned in the welfare of my native country that I cannot refrain from asking you to do all you can to correct the mistake of the Government in building large iron-clads. We now call such vessels 'torpedo food.' The larger, the better targets they will be for the torpedo." The application of this remark was to a minor State, which must of necessity limit itself to the role of the defense. No certain conclusion as to the lessons of the war in the Far East can be reached until we learn the exact facts from a professional point of view.

It will be recalled that during the Russo-Turkish War the Russians made a complete failure of their attempts to torpedo the Turkish vessels. The principal of these attacks, which were with spar torpedoes, was against a Turkish iron-clad at anchor at Souhounkall, off the coast of Circassia, at midnight during a total eclipse of the moon. The Turkish commander had his boats rowing guard around his ship and the approach of the torpedo-boats was discovered promptly. The Russian officers, finding the fire too hot for them, lost their presence of mind and only succeeded in firing off one torpedo before they retreated and that without effect. Nevertheless the Russian newspapers heralded a "gallant exploit by our navy, a Turkish iron-clad destroyed" and the "gallant officers" aforesaid were rewarded. Off the Sulin mouth of the Danube a similar attack was made on four Turkish ships lying at anchor. They were carefully guarded, however, by a cordon of well armed boats, and by a steam tug lying about half a mile ahead of the squadron. The attacking boats were discovered when they were within a distance of about one mile. One of them managed to run the gauntlet and fired a torpedo, which did no harm to the Turks, but did capsize the boat from which it was fired and sunk it. Several other attacks by steam launches armed with the spar torpedoes were made on Turkish squadrons in the Black Sea; some when the vessels were at anchor and others when they were cruising—all with the same result, namely, failure. The Russians next tried the Whitehead against the Turks at Batoum with no better effect. Again the Turkish vessels lying at anchor were found well guarded. Three torpedoes were fired. One struck the Turkish iron-clad just abaft the forechains and did not explode, but was bonneted and caromed to the shore. Another Whitehead struck a Turkish vessel a glancing blow without injuring her and also went ashore. A third torpedo disappeared under water. These Whiteheads were fired from Russian vessels outside the harbor of Batoum. A full account of these torpedo operations in the Black Sea, from the pen of Hobart Pasha, will be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 30, 1878, page 271.

We publish elsewhere the substance of the Naval Appropriation bill. The amount carried by the bill is \$96,338,038.94, or \$14,461,247.51 in excess of last year. The estimates of the department were \$105,962,844.34. Increase of the Navy gets \$31,820,860, or \$5,901,228 in excess of last year; the Naval Academy gets \$3,000,000; Yards and Docks gets an increase of \$1,079,426 for public works; \$250,000 is allowed for a naval training station somewhere on the great lakes; the Bureau of Equipment has an increase of \$1,079,426, and Supplies and Accounts, \$840,954; Ordnance, \$560,760; Yards and

Docks, \$164,887.22; Medicine and Surgery, \$110,000; Construction and Repair, \$228,000. Steam Engineering is cut \$335,000, an experimental plant costing \$400,000 being included last year. The estimates for increase of the Navy were cut down \$4,500,000. The balance of last year's appropriation of \$500,000 for submarines is reappropriated and the Secretary is authorized to contract for two. The Naval Committee, in their report on the bill, says: "The committee recommends the construction of more than the usual number of cruisers in view of the fact that last year we provided for five large battleships. This will give a better proportion to our Navy. If we judge public sentiment aright it is in favor of the continuance of the policy of building up our Navy. If we stopped now we would be left behind the leading countries of the world. The American people will not indorse the policy of sacrificing the American Navy for internal improvements, nor is there any such necessity. Foremost and above all must stand considerations of national defense, the maintenance of our foreign policies, and the protection of American citizens everywhere. The American people are not willing to lessen their influence on this hemisphere nor forsake their interests on the other." A statement is given of foreign naval programs and a table of sea strengths.

Members of the Naval General Board say that Congress should want no more effective proof of the vital necessity to any Navy of a General Staff than the crushing blows which the Japanese dealt the Russians at Port Arthur on Feb. 8 and 9 and later at Chemulpo, both in a torpedo attack and in a battle between the battleships and armored cruisers and the land fortifications of Port Arthur. They cite the fact that Japan has an admirably organized General Staff, modeled much on the lines proposed for the American Navy. There is a Chief of Staff subordinate, however, to the civilian head of the Navy. Russia, on the other hand, whose fleet in the Far East has yet to prove that it deserves the name of a fleet, has only a board of naval officers, consisting of twelve in all, of which the Grand Duke Alexis is the head. Under him is an admiral, who is also Secretary of the Navy. This board is in a large measure responsible for the condition of the navy and in looking for the responsibility for the apparent unpreparedness at Port Arthur one must in the last instance look to these officers. Naval officers, who have been in Japan and know the Japanese navy, say that its organization is well nigh perfect. Again one must contrast this with the undeniable lack of unity in the Russian navy and the amount of friction which appears to have developed regarding the handling of the naval phase of the Far Eastern situation. Advocates of the General Staff find great encouragement in the events in the Far East and they point to the Japanese successes as a justification of their contention that a General Staff is a powerful aid in the effective control of the Navy.

It has been decided that the cruiser squadron of the Asiatic Station shall proceed as far northward from Subig Bay as Shanghai and that from that point one of the vessels shall go on to Chemulpo, the port of the Korean capital, Seoul, to maintain communication between the American legation there and the American Government. It is possible that the cruisers will take turn about at this duty, as it will offer the officers exceptional opportunities for observation of the hostilities in the Japanese-Russian War. The Russian Government has been asked to permit Lieut. Newton A. McCully to accompany the Russian fleet in the Far East, but no answer to the request has yet been received. It is possible that a naval attaché will be sent to Dalny and one to Mukden, the two ports in Manchuria to which consuls are going from this country. General Chaffee has recommended to the Secretary of War, in the event that both Russia and Japan express a willingness to have four United States Army officers with their respective armies, that the following officers be detailed for that duty: With Russia—Col. John B. Kerr, 12th Cav., and General Staff; Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf.; Capt. George G. Gately, 17th Battery, Field Artillery, and Capt. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers. With Japan—Col. E. H. Crowder, General Staff; Capt. Peyton C. March, General Staff and Artillery Corps; Capt. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., and Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers. Our legations at St. Petersburg and Tokio have been instructed to obtain the necessary permission if possible.

It is understood that Secretary Moody is giving very careful attention to the complicated question of rates of pay in the Navy. He has let it be known he is not inclined to make any changes in the pay of any corps until he can go into the subject thoroughly and revise the whole system of rates of pay. It is said that the Secretary has received an interesting memorandum on the subject, which he is now considering. The Civil Engineer Corps is most desirous of obtaining commutation for quarters and the chances are the question may come up in the naval committees this week. It is one in which the civil engineers are especially interested, and rightly, because they do not get any allowance for quarters as do the other corps of the Service.

JAPAN OPENS THE WAR.

On Feb. 8 the Navy Department received a cable dispatch from Lieutenant Commander Marsh, the American naval attaché at Tokio, announcing the departure of a naval division from Japanese waters for Chemulpo, Corea. The State Department on the same day received a cable dispatch from the American Legation at Seoul saying, "It is reported that Japanese warships have arrived off Masampo, but telegraphic communication has been cut off and it is impossible to confirm the report."

Feb. 9 our Minister at Tokio, Mr. Griscom, telegraphed to the State Department saying: "A naval engagement was begun to-day at noon outside the harbor of Chemulpo. The Japanese squadron sank the Russian gunboat Korietz at 4:10 p.m. and overcame the cruiser Variag. Hostilities were begun by the Russian gunboats firing upon a Japanese torpedo boat." Under same date Minister Griscom cabled as follows: "Entire Japanese fleet engaged Russian fleet outside Port Arthur at 11 p.m. on the 8th. Two Russian battleships were sunk by torpedoes. The Russian ships outside the harbor were unable to enter. No damage to Japanese fleet."

Major Oliver E. Wood, U.S.A., military attaché at Tokio, telegraphed to the Military Information Division, General Staff, Washington: "War existing. Request instructions. Japanese navy destroyed two Russian ships, Chemulpo, and three at Port Arthur. Details follow."

In a dispatch to his Government on the same day, the Japanese Consul at Chefoo, just across the strait from Port Arthur, reports: "Entire Japanese fleet engaged Russian fleet outside Port Arthur at 11 o'clock p.m. on the 8th. Two Russian battleships were sunk by torpedoes. The Russian ships outside the harbor were unable to enter. No damage to Japanese fleet." A dispatch from Tokio stated that no Japanese lives were lost in the engagement at Chemulpo.

The Russian viceroy in the East, Alexieff, telegraphed to St. Petersburg Feb. 9, saying: "I most respectfully inform your majesty that at or about midnight of Feb. 8-9, Japanese torpedo boats made a sudden attack by means of mines upon the Russian squadron in the outer roads of the fortress of Port Arthur, in which the battleships, Retvizan and Czarevitch and the cruiser Pallada were damaged. An inspection is being made to ascertain the character of the damage. Details are following for your majesty."

In a second telegram he said: "A Japanese squadron of fifteen battleships and cruisers to-day began to bombard Port Arthur. The fortress replied, and the squadron weighed anchor in order to participate in the battle."

A third telegram from the Viceroy says that after a bombardment lasting one hour, the Japanese squadron ceased its fire and steamed southward. He added: "Our losses are two naval officers and fifty-one men wounded and nine men killed, and on the coast batteries, one man killed and three wounded. During the engagement the battleship Poltava and the cruisers Diana, Askold and Novik were each damaged on the water line. The damage to the fortress was not important."

An official bulletin was issued at St. Petersburg in the form of a telegram from Viceroy Alexieff's chief of staff, dated Feb. 9:

"By order of the Viceroy, I beg to report that this day at about 11 o'clock in the morning, a Japanese squadron consisting of about fifteen battleships and cruisers, approached Port Arthur and opened fire. The enemy was received with a cannonade from the shore batteries, and the guns of our squadron, which also participated in the engagement. About mid-day the Japanese squadron ceased its fire and departed, proceeding south. Our losses in the fleet were two officers wounded, nine men killed and forty-one wounded. On the shore batteries, one man was killed and three were wounded. The battleship Poltava and the cruiser Novik each had a hole knocked in her side below the waterline. The forts were slightly damaged, Major General Flug."

The Russians also claim that private advices from Vladivostok tell of a rout of the Japanese forces at the Yalu River, the northern boundary of Korea. The Russians are in strong force at the Yalu River and the last reports from Japanese sources told of an advance on their position by the Japanese army in Korea.

What the Russian advices refer to is probably a reconnaissance by the Japanese. Their repulse in such an affair is without significance.

Associated Press dispatches of later date are as follows:

"Chefoo, Feb. 11.—The Japanese have blown up a bridge on the Manchurian railway leading into Port Arthur. Thirty Russians were killed and many injured. It is understood that this effectually cuts off Port Arthur from the land, while the Japanese fleet has it blockaded from the sea. A Japanese squadron has passed Port Arthur and is trying to make a landing for many transports of troops in the vicinity of where the bridge was destroyed. A British steamer has arrived here which brings news of the wildest excitement in Port Arthur and Dalny. Russian troops are being mobilized in the section which is reported isolated by the bridge destruction and the naval operations, but communication with the Russian troops further north in Manchuria is cut off, and it is believed the Port Arthur forces must operate alone to save themselves."

It is also reported on newspaper authority that the Japanese off the Korean coast, captured three naval transports of the volunteer fleet with 2,000 Russian soldiers on board.

Concerning the attack on the Russian vessels at Port Arthur, the captain of the British steamer Columbia, who witnessed the fight, reports that he felt the shock of a torpedo explosion at 11 p.m. Monday. The attack continued all night. The Russian cruiser beached was badly listed on one side. Tuesday morning the Russian forts opened fire on the Japanese fleet, which was about three miles distant. The Japanese vessels returned the fire, hitting several of the Russian ships, but doing little damage. The Russian cruisers then went out and the Japanese vessels disappeared. They were seen later going in the direction of Dalny, apparently undamaged, the officers of the Columbia say that there were seventeen in the attacking party. The Russians left one cruiser outside to watch for the Japanese ships. The cruiser was fired upon by the Japanese, and the other Russian vessels took up their anchors and cruised around the roadstead. The Japanese fleet came up within three miles and a battle commenced. The Japanese fired on the ships and forts which replied. Two Russian ships were struck by shells, but were only slightly damaged. The Russian fire fell short.

A member of the crew of the Columbia said: "The

Columbia was lying in the roadstead, surrounded by fourteen Russian battleships and cruisers. At half-past eleven o'clock Monday night a severe shock was felt on board the Columbia. The Russians immediately commenced to operate their search lights and opened fire toward the sea. The firing lasted only a short time. At one o'clock more shocks were felt and the Russians again commenced firing. The Japanese did not return the fire. At two o'clock two Russian battleships went in and were beached across the entrance to the harbor. They were soon followed by a Russian cruiser, which was also beached. None of the vessels were damaged above the water line. More shocks from torpedoes were felt during the early morning and then all was quiet. At ten o'clock Tuesday morning, three Japanese cruisers passed Port Arthur in sight of the Russian fleet. The whole Russian fleet immediately weighed anchor and went after them, but returned in half an hour."

From Chefoo, Feb. 9, a Herald correspondent who is said to have been on board the Columbia, adds the following information:

"Only one of the Russian warships was using search-lights. In a leisurely fashion only three torpedo boats were patrolling the outskirts of the fleet. All the other torpedo boats were inside the basin. Everything was tranquil, and a Russian official told us he expected the Japanese fleet in three or four days. The lighthouse was already lighted and guiding lights were also burning. About eight o'clock the Russian sailors chanted their evening prayers. The hymn rolled out impressively along the water. The weather was perfect. It was not cold, and the sky was clear. There was a light southerly breeze and a hazy horizon. Then deep silence settled down. I was going to bed about half-past eleven, when I heard three distinct but muffled explosions, one after another. Apparently they came from under the water, for the Columbia vibrated violently. Instantly firing with 12-pounders and 3-pounders began. Searchlights were placed, but without much method. I watched the operations, thinking they were only maneuvers, till midnight, when the firing had almost ceased, entirely ceasing at three in the morning."

The Japanese ships came within long range distance later on and remained waiting for daylight. At 8:20 they left, pursued by the Russian fleet which proceeded toward Dalny, inshore of the Japanese. The Russians then had outside the harbor five effective battleships, five effective cruisers, one volunteer cruiser, one gun vessel, one training ship, seventeen torpedo boats and destroyers. The latter were grouped near the entrance of the harbor. Just before 11 a.m. sixteen Japanese ships, including five battleships, appeared along the horizon in fine order. At a quarter after eleven, say, came the first flash from a Japanese vessel. This landed a 12-inch shell near the torpedo boats and disabled a battleship. The aim was splendid. The bombardment continued until 11:45, the Japanese shooting with good aim. Apparently no ship on either side was disabled. The Sebastopol was hit by a heavy shell near the base of her forward funnel. Another three-funnelled battleship was struck amidships on her armor plating. A third, also a battleship, was struck abaft her armored section, near the stern.

The Russian battleships constantly wheeled round in the same position, while the Japanese kept a splendid formation, retiring slowly in line to the southward at a quarter to twelve, after a half hour's action.

It is reported that the Japanese squadron at Port Arthur, comprising sixteen battleships and cruisers, with a numerous torpedo flotilla, left the main fleet off Shantung Peninsula on Sunday, as soon as the news of the diplomatic rupture became known.

According to Russian information the Japanese lost at Port Arthur a battleship and cruiser disabled, and a small vessel sunk. Another account says that three of the four torpedo boats that made the attack were sunk. The daily papers are filled with conflicting reports of all sorts from which it is impossible to sift the truth until more authentic advices are received.

RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The question of rank of assistant surgeons in the Army and other intricate questions relating to this subject have recently come officially before the War Department and bid fair to cause a more interesting and bitter controversy than that pertaining to the lineal rank of officers of the line of the Army appointed under the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901. The matter came before the Department in connection with the preparation of the last Army Register on the following facts presented in a memorandum submitted to the Surgeon General by the Adjutant General's Office:

In the spring of 1893 eight assistant surgeons were commissioned in the Army to rank from May 12, to rank in the following order as determined by the percentages obtained on their examination: Stark, Lynch, Kulp, Munson, Flagg, Kennedy, Godfrey and Lewis. On their examination for promotion to captains Kennedy and Godfrey were not found professionally qualified, and Lewis was promoted over them and has since been borne on the official Army Register next after Asst. Surgeon Flagg and just above Asst. Surgeon Kennedy. In the fall of 1893 five assistant surgeons were commissioned in the Army to rank from Oct. 26, according to their examination by percentages as follows: Quinton, Bratton, Howard, Porter and Wilson. On their examination in the fall of 1898 for promotion to captain Bratton was not found professionally qualified, and Howard and Wilson were promoted over him. Asst. Surgeon Porter was retired June 9, 1898. The question now arises whether in view of the act of July 5, 1884, providing that officers of the Medical Department shall take rank and precedence in accordance with date of commission or appointment and shall be so borne on the official Army Register, the promotions of Lewis, Howard and Wilson were legal. In submitting the question to the Judge Advocate General, before whom the matter is now pending for final action, the Surgeon General said:

"No question of rank has been before the Department so often as that relating to rank of assistant surgeons. After the Civil War large numbers of assistant surgeons were appointed under various conditions, and there were so many appeals and questions relating thereto that finally Mr. Lincoln asked the assistance of Congress, and the act of 1884 was passed in order to end the pulling and hauling that had been going on for about twenty years. After the passage of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, it was questioned whether it applied to promotion of assistant surgeons to the rank of captain. General Lieber, Dec. 25, 1890, in an opinion held that the act did apply, and was therefore a repeal to that extent of prior statutes, and as

to the assistant surgeons then holding the rank of 1st lieutenant, deprived them of certain rights that had, until that time, been enjoyed by them.

"I do not know whether this opinion was adopted by the Department, but it makes no difference now as Congress, in the act of July 27, 1892, made the entire act of promotion extend to this change of status. The change of status from 1st lieutenant to captain was spoken of in the act of June 23, 1874 as 'promotion.' In the ordinary sense it is a promotion and from a military view it is most surely one, for, not only is a change of pay made, but precedent on all duties, boards, counts, quarters, and a thousand and one questions that are liable to arise in an Army post or camp, are affected by the change.

"The peculiarity of the promotion arises from the fact that the promotion is made by law and not by the appointing power as is done in all other cases. When an assistant surgeon has complied with all the requirements of law he is then vested by mere operation of law with the advanced rank, rights and liabilities of that grade.

"An examination of Executive Journal, par. 25, pages 123, 124 and 125 shows that in cases of Engineers promoted for fourteen years' service that they were nominated and confirmed by the Senate as captains. In cases of ordnance officers promoted captains after fourteen years' service the Executive Journal shows that they were also nominated to and confirmed by the Senate.

"Why the difference was made between these officers and assistant surgeons by the Senate is not clear. In the cases before the Senate they had been nominated to the office only which is that of assistant surgeons and consists of the ranks, captain and 1st lieutenant. In these cases they were nominated and commissioned, not as assistant surgeons merely, but as assistant surgeons with the rank of 1st lieutenant, but whatever method custom prescribes for acknowledgment of the change one is made, and the manner of recognizing it is not important.

"There could be no question but what the act of Oct. 1, 1890, applies to the Medical Department in all its force. The only difference between lieutenants of that Department and the line is the fact that length of service stands in lieu of a vacancy, but service is the one or a vacancy in the other is not only the requisite. One must pass a satisfactory examination; if he does not he cannot be promoted; if before he qualified others are promoted they rank him as soon as they are promoted, and there is no warrant of law to afterwards reverse this rank. If the act of 1884 was not repealed by those of 1890 and 1892 there could be no promotions for a year; for, according to it precedents must be taken by original date, and it cannot be held that a 1st lieutenant ranks a captain without additional legislation, which should never be advocated by the Department as it would be a change striking at the very basis of military administration; nor can there be one relative rank inside the Department and one between the Department and the rest of the Service.

"I believe that lies lost under act of 1890 and 1892 are lost for good unless restored by legislation; that, so far, the act of 1884 stands repealed, and that no change should be made in the Register."

PROMOTION OF RETIRED NAVY OFFICERS.

Secretary Moody has written to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs his comment on Senate bill No. 3514 "to equalize the rank and pay of certain retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps." The bill, which is of great importance to retired officers of both the Navy and the Marine Corps, follows:

"That any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War, and who was placed on the retired list prior to March 3, 1899, or subsequently shall be advanced on the retired list from said date to the next higher rank."

"That any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War, and who was placed on the retired list prior to March 3, 1899, shall receive the same pay from June 30, 1899, as officers of the Navy of corresponding rank who have been retired since March 3, 1899: Provided, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy."

Secretary Moody says: "This bill, so far as it provides for advancing on the retired list and increasing the pay of officers of the Navy who, having creditable records and Civil War service, were retired prior to March 3, 1899, the date of the approval of the Personnel act, is the same in substance as a bill (S. 3014) upon which the Department reported to the committee under date of the 20th ultimo, and the views expressed in that report are equally applicable to the measure under consideration. (This report was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 30)."

"A section of the Personnel act provides 'That any officer of the Navy with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War, shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade.' Apart from the question of the policy of extending the benefits of this section, as provided by the bill under consideration, to officers of the Navy who were retired prior to the passage of said act, and to officers of the Marine Corps, the bill in its present shape is regarded as seriously defective in several particulars.

"The purpose of the measure, judging from its title, is to place officers of the Navy and Marine Corps of corresponding rank who come within its terms upon the same footing upon retirement as to increased rank and pay. Section 1 of the bill provides for the advancement in rank on retirement of all the officers concerned. Officers of the Navy retired since March 3, 1899, with the benefits of Section 2, of the Personnel act, are already in receipt of the retired pay authorized by that law, and Section 3 of the pending bill provides for increased pay for officers of the Navy and Marine Corps therein designated who were retired prior to March 3, 1899; but no provision is specifically made for the pay of the advanced rank in the case of officers of the Marine Corps who have been retired since that date. Promotion on the retired list would probably carry with it, ordinarily, the right to the retired pay of the higher rank; but where, as in this instance, the promotion of several classes of officers is provided for, and provision is then made for increased pay to all but one of these classes, it is open to question whether such excepted class is not impliedly excluded from the benefits of the higher pay.

"Attention is invited, also, to the wording of Section 1 of the bill. Said Section provides that, 'Any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps with a creditable record who served during the Civil War and who was placed on the retired list prior to March 3, 1899, or subsequently, shall be advanced on the retired list from said date to the next higher rank.'

"Such a provision, if enacted into law, would tend to the utmost confusion. No reason is perceived why an officer who is retired to-day should, as this Section proposes, be placed on the retired list from March 3, 1899. An officer retired since that date should, if advanced in rank under this bill, be advanced from the date of his retirement. It may be added that this Section, so far as it provides for the advancement from March 3, 1899, of offi-

ers retired since that date, is in conflict with the requirements of Section 2, of the Personnel act, which authorizes advancement in rank from the date of retirement only.

"Furthermore, under existing law a marine officer, if found upon examination for promotion to be physically disqualified therefor, and to be incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in the line of duty is eligible for retirement with the rank to which his seniority entitles him to be promoted. It is not clear that an officer so retired with increased rank for physical disability would not, under the provisions of Section 1 of this bill, be entitled to be promoted still another grade if his record be creditable and he has had Civil War service.

"Likewise, it would appear that an officer of the Navy, notwithstanding the fact that he had already received the benefit of advancement to the next higher grade pursuant to Section 2, of the Personnel act, would, under Section 1 of this bill, be entitled to promotion still another grade, since such case would fall within the terms of the measure. In view of the foregoing considerations, the Department does not recommend the passage of the proposed legislation."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE GENERAL STAFF.

NOTES BY THE PAYMASTER GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral Henry T. B. Harris, Paymaster General of the Navy, has added to the official criticism of the proposed General Staff of the Navy. It is now recognized that Admiral Harris is one of the leaders of the opposition to a Naval General Staff, and his latest paper on the subject, which is here published for the first time, has been awaited with great interest. Admiral Harris devotes his latest remarks on the subject to notes on the "Two Questions and Answers on the Duties of a General Staff," published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as prepared by the General Board. It will be remembered that these two questions were submitted to the General Board by Secretary Moody, and that the answers were prepared by the board as an organization. In these notes the Admiral says:

To consider these "questions and answers" seriatim and in detail:

1. "A consistent naval policy," not only "requires, of course, the sanction of Congress to give it effect," but is essentially within the cognizance primarily of the legislative branch of the Government; and Congress is not in the habit of placing the seal of approval on what has already been done by its executive agents, as would appear to be the proposition in the present case.

2. If Congress, "unguided by continuity of policy," has so conducted itself that at times there have been disproportionate numbers of the several types of vessels constituting the floating Navy, it is not for the Naval officers, the creatures of Congress, to criticize. Congress is answerable for its acts to the people, and to them alone.

3. It does not appear that there would necessarily be any greater unanimity of opinion among the officers constituting the General Staff, than there is at present among the "individuals" by whom the Secretary is now advised.

4. "The speed, coal endurance, displacement and draft" of ships of war are, of course, tactical qualities, but they are at the same time, dependent upon the technical questions which must of necessity be governed by scientific rules and principles, of the scientific application of which a competent line officer of the Navy may perfectly well be absolutely ignorant. After the sinews of war have been provided and the weapons placed in his hands, the line officer is par excellence, the personification of the Naval spirit—indeed, the war itself. But "speed, coal endurance, displacement and draft," depend upon physical facts which cannot be changed by any amount of legislation—they depend upon the ability of machinery and mechanical appliances to convert coal into heat, heat into steam, steam into speed; and upon the eternal laws of gravitation, which the passage of a General Staff act would be powerless to change.

5. If the General Staff is to be guided by the technical advice of the Chief Constructor, etc., it is not apparent why the Secretary should interpose the General Staff between himself and the Chief Constructor in matters relating to the building of ships. It is an acknowledged fact that the education and training of line officers does not fit them to build ships. The education and training of naval constructors presumably does fit them to build ships. Then why should the Chief Constructor of the Navy give his advice to the Secretary through the medium of the General Staff, composed of officers who are not qualified to intelligently criticize the recommendations of the Chief Constructor?

6. It would seem that the advice and recommendations in the matter of building ships might well come from "officers trained to navigate and maneuver the completed ship;" this advice to be considered by the Chief Constructor in determining upon plans for constructing new vessels; but the re-distribution of the functions herein outlined appears to be a plain case of mistaking the proper relations of the parties.

7. Of course the duty of determining the nation's naval policy is not performed by the General Board, Bureau of Navigation, War College, or Intelligence Office. This duty has already been pointed out, is plainly legislative and not executive; whereas the erection of dry docks and coal depots in conformity therewith is logically and properly the business of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; which bureau now has cognizance thereof. It is not "obvious" that these are military functions, except in so far as in a general way they conduce toward the general result of strengthening the fleet at sea; and it is difficult to understand just where a knowledge of navigation, seamanship and gunnery would be of use in the matter of constructing docks or other Government works ashore.

8. Without doubt the care and preservation of ordnance and ammunition are directly contributory to military success; but it has not before been stated, nor is it now shown, that the necessary work incident thereto is not being "intelligently performed" by the Bureau of Ordnance, which very properly has cognizance of such matters.

9. This paragraph, while consisting mostly of arguments, contains, nevertheless, a proposition which, in a few words, would mean the virtual abolition of the Bureaus of Equipment, Ordnance and Supplies and Accounts; and of the Marine Corps as a separate organization. The plan is to have the Bureau of Navigation absorb the functions of each and all of these Bureaus, and then change its name to the General Staff, with, of course, a division, or bureau, or section—call it what you will—immediately re-established for each of the late departments of work. The pamphlet says: "All this business of general discretion and administration, to be done intelligently, must be done in its entirety by one body responsible for the preparation of the fleet for war." It has been generally supposed that this was just what the Secretary of the Navy himself is, under the Constitution and laws of the land, required to do. At no point does the pamphlet more plainly show that the real intention of the proposed general scheme is to nominally modify the present bureau system, but to practically do away with the Secretary of the Navy himself as the civil head of the Navy Department, and transfer by act of Congress all the authority which is now vested in that official to the members of the General Staff.

It is claimed that "no bureau charged with furnishing coal, ammunition, provisions, supplies and stores can know where or when or how much will be wanted;" and that "all these questions depend upon the broad naval policy or the particular plan of operation which is simply an unsupported expression of *ex parte* opinion; and, to show the incongruity of the whole thing, it would be interesting to ask the author for a specific definition of the difference between "stores" and "supplies." If the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts does not know what will be needed at a certain time and at a certain place, the Bureau of Navigation should be able to furnish the information; and if the Bureau of Navigation is not able to furnish such information, although it is charged with the exact duty of handling ships and men, then it is difficult to see how the General Staff could possibly be expected to supply the same information when it would have these duties in addition to its other multifarious functions.

10. The statement that the Bureau of Navigation "lacks authority to indicate the needs of the fleet to the Bureau of Supply" is entirely misleading. The Bureau of Navigation is under the Secretary of the Navy, charged with just that duty; and the necessity for changing the title of the Bureau of Navigation and expanding its sphere to include several dissimilar and comparatively unrelated subjects is not apparent.

11. Nobody objects to the General Board "advising" the Secretary—though he is probably even now overtasked with advice. There is no law required to authorize the giving of such advice, and the real purpose in establishing a board of naval officers "permanent in organization like the Senate" (or the House of Lords) would seem to be to make the Secretary a secretary in fact as well as in name—but the Secretary of the General Staff, not the Secretary of the Navy.

12. It is a question whether the lack of unanimity between bureau chiefs as to naval policy is an unmixed evil. "In the multitude of counselors there is wisdom." Diversity of opinion is generally based upon diversity of information; and as, under the present practice, each bureau chief presents his views, the Secretary can be in a position to decide questions with full knowledge of every essential fact.

13. "This fundamental duty of a General Staff is not now performed by any bureau or office of the Navy Department." Why? Because it is exactly the duty which is performed by the Secretary of the Navy.

14. To be sure, none of the duties of other bureaus can, under existing law, be performed by the General Board, Bureau of Navigation, War College, or the Intelligence Office, for the reason that the distinct allotment of particular duties to one bureau very effectually prohibits another bureau (and wisely so) from assuming the same duties.

15. The fixing of the numbers and types of ships and the strength of the personnel has hitherto devolved upon the legislative branch of the Government; and it is, therefore, not surprising that this duty "has not been always or continuously performed by the Navy Department at all."

16. It is difficult to understand how any officer of the Navy can speak otherwise than "as an individual" in giving advice to the authorities that shape the naval policy. If he does otherwise than give his individual views, he is performing a useless task, because the Secretary of the Navy, or the Naval Committee, as the same may be, has the right to go directly to the individual who originates the information or recommendation; and, consequently, the rounding up of all the ideas on a given subject and presenting them in composite form is a distinctly undesirable from the standpoint of practical utility.

17. It is indeed most advantageous to the naval service that "there has never been . . . a permanent organ through which the considered judgment of officers and of the Department upon the needs of the Navy as a whole can be from time to time expressed." Expressed to whom? To the Department? Indeed, no. The Department is (perhaps inadvertently but nevertheless truthfully) included among the sources of this information which is to be presented to somebody by and through this "permanent organ"—the General Staff. So it is seen that even before its own existence is secured, the embryonic General Staff confuses the superior with the subordinate.

18. Certainly, neither the General Board nor any of the other offices named at present "fill the want" of a universal clearing house for naval information and naval authority. Such an institution is undoubtedly a "want." But, does the need for such exist? As has already been pointed out, the separation of the several functions of the Navy Department, and their assignment to the different bureaus are purely matters of practical business, the necessity for which was duly demonstrated before that course was decided upon.

19. As regards the intention of Congress, it would seem that some consideration was given to this subject, as, in 1815, Congress passed a law creating a General Staff, practically identical with the one now proposed; and, after a trial of twenty-seven years, with peace conditions, it was finally abandoned shortly before the war with Mexico. The same act that abolished the Naval General Staff inaugurated the bureau system, which has continued in successful operation for sixty-one years, during which time the Navy has carried to a successful conclusion the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the recent war with Spain. It would certainly appear, therefore, that Congress has had some "continuity of policy," and is more or less satisfied with the present mode of administration, under which the Naval Committee of the House or Senate can and habitually does summon before it the chief of any bureau who is directly informed and directly responsible for the carrying out of such duties as come within his cognizance. As it is now, the bureau chief's accountability is definite and positive for the sole reason that there can be no alibi proving. Not so if authority over these bureau chiefs be delegated to a group of officers.

20. To effect such a radical change, or rather to revert at this time to a system which has been tried and found wanting, would most assuredly require "a specific act of Congress."

21. The words "the Secretary is nominally competent to assign these duties," etc., seem to need no comment other than their own bare repetition.

22. "Under our methods of Government and legislation," "security" for the permanence of such an arrangement "as the General Staff is distinctly antagonistic to the spirit of the Constitution."

23. The expression "nothing but the single head of the Secretary of the Navy" is noteworthy; but it only goes to show how much he would amount to if the General Board should be legislated into a General Staff.

24. It would seem that the pamphlet has sufficiently demonstrated that the present General Board is what might be termed "in excess of present needs," without the further statement that it is not "an organic part of the naval administration." Any scheme for a General Staff which subordinates the present bureaus to such General Staff is in conflict with the laws creating the bureaus; and while "co-ordinate" is the word used in the prospectus, the details thereof clearly indicate that "subordinate" is the intent.

25. If the Secretary of the Navy has not already found out he will learn later on that his own salvation—in fact, his own official existence—is absolutely dependent upon the stated fact that he can at any time "dissolve the General Board."

26. Here again comes up the main proposition which is to turn over to the General Board, under the name of the General Staff, the duties which are now vested in the Secretary of the Navy, and some of which are delegated to the heads of the respective bureaus of the Navy Department. This paragraph simply bemoans the fact that the business of the Navy Department is administered by the respective heads of the bureaus thereof, and has not thus far been transferred. Of course, no such functions can be so transferred by order of the Secretary, because the statute law expressly forbids it, and for the further reason that the Secretary would be thereby surrendering in toto the authority of his own office.

27. The statement that "the organization of a General Staff would not, in any degree, impair the authority of the Secretary, but rather enhance it" should have come earlier in the pamphlet before so much proof to the contrary has been introduced.

28. The grasp which the Secretary now has upon the authority and duties of his office—and, indeed, the only hold he has on the General Board—is directly consequent upon his ability at any time to detach officers from their present duties and to dissolve the General Board. To say that the General Staff, if created by legislative enactment, "would be responsible to him (the Secretary) in the same sense that the staff of a flag officer is responsible in conducting the various duties of a squadron" is altogether misleading. Any officer who knows the first principles of naval usage is well aware that there is not the slightest analogy between the staff of a flag officer and the proposed General Staff, with which it is sought to practically replace the Secretary of the Navy.

29. Equally astonishing is the statement, in view of all the foregoing, that the General Staff would not encroach upon the proper functions or the internal administration of any of the bureaus of the Department, but would furnish adequate means of co-ordinating their separate efforts to the common end. In other words the General Staff would better perform the duties of the Secretary of the Navy than the Secretary himself is now performing those duties; for if his principal function does not consist in "co-ordinating their (the bureaus) separate efforts to the common end," then it is very difficult to understand of what his duties consist. The founders of this discarded, but now resurrected scheme, would have us believe that on account of the multiplicity of individual opinions advanced by bureau chiefs, and others, the present Secretary of the Navy is utterly unable to reach any sensible solution of the various problems by which he is confronted, he being only "nominally competent" to perform the duties of his position. Among a board composed of a number of officers there would be room for even more diversity of opinion.

30. "Such a body permanent in organization, like the Senate," would hardly be appropriate within the United States as long as the present Constitution is in force. The law now confers upon the Secretary of the Navy all the responsibility and authority necessary for the conduct of his Department. It also directs him concerning the distribution of the details of his work among the several bureaus. The law nowhere prohibits the Secretary from obtaining counsel or advice from any source whatsoever; nor does it limit his ability to assign to the General Board "officers whose duty is to study war, responsible for making plans of campaign." . . . responsible for presenting to the Secretary the needs of the Navy as a whole.

The only logical conclusion, therefore, that can be drawn from these "questions and answers" is that the General Board, in seeking to become the General Staff, seeks, not merely to be authorized to give advice, but pleads for Congressional authority to compel the Secretary of the Navy to follow such advice after it is given, thus violating the fundamental American principle that "the civil is paramount to the military."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Lieut. Comdr. William Truxtun, U.S.N., has been detached from command of the U.S. receiving ship Independence, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and directed to report to the president of a retiring board to convene at that yard for examination for retirement, and following that duty to proceed home and await orders.

The U.S.S. Buffalo and the torpedo-boat flotilla on its way to the Philippine Islands, arrived at Valetta Feb. 9 after a pleasant trip from Algiers.

The Mayflower, having completed her services as flagship of the Panama fleet, has been ordered to return to Washington and will probably remain there until the spring when the President will again employ the vessel for his private voyages.

Asst. Naval Constr. Stuart F. Smith, U.S.N., has been detached from the New York Navy Yard and directed to proceed to the Asiatic Station and assume charge of the construction department of the new vessels undergoing repair there.

The Navy Department, having determined to install the Amphitrite as station ship at Guantanamo, this vessel is now en route for her destination and at last accounts had sailed from Charleston, S.C., for Key West. Among the more recently issued orders from the Navy Department are those detaching Comdr. William B. Beehler, U.S.N., from duty at the Cavite Naval Station and assigning him to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard. He was ordered to the Asiatic Station in command of the Monterey in December, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin, U.S.N., has been detailed for duty at the naval station, Charleston, S.C., and will report at once. The work of getting this station into some sort of working order will make considerable progress the coming year it is anticipated, and now that the water question is on the verge of settlement it is believed that Congress will look with favor on the proposition to erect there a naval station worthy of the name. Charleston is an ideal location on account of the geniality of the climate, and the consequent ability to carry on work throughout the year in the open air.

During the months of December and January, vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service have rendered the following aid to distressed navigators on the Atlantic coast, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico: Number of vessels assisted, 36; persons on board, 398; lives actually saved, 2; value of vessels assisted and cargoes, \$691,215.

Nearly half of the 11,405 recruits levied in 1902 for the Italian navy could neither write nor read. In time of war the Italian navy has altogether a strength of about 60,000 men, including the coast guard.

The French journal, *Armée et Marine*, publishes in its January edition a very interesting illustrated article about the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Great credit is given by the author to the American way of training her naval cadets, as well as to the excellent administration of the Academy.

In Karlskrona a Swedish squadron of coast defenders has been put in commission for the training of naval recruits. The cruisers Thule, Thor, Vasa and Tapperheten are selected this year as training ships.

"The enemies of the Naval Training Station at Coaster's Harbor Island," says the Newport (R.I.) Herald, "are at work again in Washington, and unless some one comes to the rescue there will be something important happening shortly. The new barracks, now in course of construction on the island, is the bone of contention. The enemies claim that there should not be a training school for apprentices and landmen at Newport, but one or the other, not both, as is the intention of the Department. The representatives in Congress from Connecticut are decidedly busy in Washington, and unless some one takes an interest in the matter Newport will be a severe loser in an important naval establishment. Some few years ago an attempt was made to close the

Naval War College here, and remove it to Annapolis, and only by the quick response of Representative Bull, Senator Wetmore and others the college remains where it is to-day."

BOATS BUILT BY THE Q.M. DEPARTMENT.

The harbor boats for passengers and baggage of the 1st class, built by the Q.M. Department of the Army, are 130 feet long, and have a tonnage of about 500 tons. The first of these boats was built by the Maryland Steel Company, Sparrows Point, Md., and christened the Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in honor of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who was Quartermaster General of the Army from June 28, 1800, until the beginning of the Civil War. The second, building at the Risdon Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., was named the General Thomas Mifflin, in honor of the first Quartermaster General of the Army, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania from 1790 to 1799. The third was named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, who was Quartermaster General from March 2, 1778, to Aug. 5, 1780. The fourth is named for Gen. Thomas S. Jessup, who was Quartermaster General for more than forty-two years. Formerly the harbor vessel at Charleston was named in honor of General Hunt. Upon giving his distinguished name to a new vessel the old Hunt was rechristened the Lieut. Alonzo H. Cushing. Cushing was killed at the battle of Gettysburg and fought gallantly in this action for an hour and a half after he had been mortally wounded and fell dead at his post of duty. The first of the four torpedo planters, launched at the shipyards of Neafie and Levy, of Philadelphia, was named in honor of Gen. Henry J. Hunt. The sponsor was Miss Sadie Murray, the daughter of Colonel Murray, in command of the torpedo school at Willet's Point. The second will be named the Gen. Henry Knox, in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, the first Chief of Artillery of the Army, who served in that capacity from Sept. 17, 1776 to March 22, 1782. The third will be named the Colonel George Armistead, whose defense of Fort Mifflin on September 14, 1814, when it was attacked by the British under Admiral Cochrane, saved it and Baltimore from capture and preserved the entire Atlantic Seaboard from further invasion.

The fourth of these vessels will bear the name of Major Samuel Ringgold, the real inventor of the McClellan military saddle, who was at the head of the first body of light artillery in this country. He commanded a battery at Palo Alto with marked gallantry where he was mortally wounded and died three days afterward.

REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED GALLANTRY.

G.O. 32, FEB. 6, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.
This order publishes the names of officers and men of the Army who have been awarded medals of honor and certificates of merit for acts of conspicuous gallantry, bravery, or gallant and meritorious service, etc., since the publication of G.O. 36, H.Q.A., July 24, 1902. We give below the names of officers and men who have received rewards under the above order, but necessarily omit this week, for lack of space, the deeds for which they received the award:

MEDAL OF HONOR:

Capt. Andre W. Brewster, 9th U.S. Inf.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT:

Abbott, George F., 1st lieutenant, Philippine Scouts; Akers, Thomas P., 1st class sergeant, Co. B, Signal Corps; Altwater, William F., Corporal, Troop I, 4th Cav., Arndt, Alvin, post quartermaster sergeant, U.S.A.
Bell, Fred, sergeant, general service, U.S.A.; Benson, Axel M., private, Co. H, 9th Inf.; Rickhart, Wesley, 1st sergeant, Co. H, 9th Inf.; Blouse, Max, sergeant, Co. K, 26th Inf.; Boerma, Everhard F., corporal, Troop F, 5th Cav.

Chaney, Charley C., quartermaster sergeant, Co. B, 16th Inf.; Cody, Myron, private, Co. A, 16th Inf.; Cohen, Harry, battalion sergeant major, 5th Inf.; Coyle, Edward F., corporal, Troop E, 6th Cav.; Cranshaw, Tenna, sergeant, Co. K, 24th Inf.
Davis, Albert, sergeant, Co. B, 9th Inf.; Delaney, James, sergeant, Co. G, 6th Inf.; Denison, Rosser M., private, Co. E, 17th Inf.; Doyle, Martin, sergeant, Co. C, 8th Inf.

Fearington, George W., private, Troop I, 9th Cav.; Ferguson, Charles A., sergeant, Troop B, 1st Cav.; Flach, John, post commissary sergeant, U.S.A.; Flaherty, Michael, color sergeant, 18th Inf.
Gould, Fred H., 1st sergeant, Co. H, 9th Inf.; Graham, Hugh A., private, Troop C, 4th Cav.; Gray, Conny, private, Co. I, 25th Inf.

Hager, Charles, private, Co. K, 11th Inf.; Halbe, Frank J., sergeant, Co. C, 2d Inf.; Hale, Ezekiel E., private, Co. B, 9th Inf.; Harrington, Charles M., sergeant, Co. C, 8th Inf.; Harris, John C., private, Co. H, 14th Inf.; Hawkins, Andrew B., quartermaster sergeant, Co. H, 15th Inf.; Helme, Julius, private, Hospital Corps; Howe, Charles S., color sergeant, Co. D, 17th Inf.; Hoyle, Philip, 1st sergeant, Co. G, 9th Inf.; Humphrey, Charles L., private, Co. H, 9th Inf.; Humphrey, John A., artificer, Co. H, 24th Inf.

Jordan, Edward, private, Battery O, 1st Art.
Kalber, Louis, private, Co. I, 23d Inf.; Klein, Max, private, Co. D, 9th Inf.

Lackey, Andrew J., private, Co. G, 5th Inf.; Lang, William T., private, Co. L, 4th Inf.; Leback, Charles C., quartermaster sergeant, Co. F, 9th Inf.; Lightfoot, James R., sergeant, Co. K, 25th Inf.
McClintock, Clark B., sergeant, Co. I, 15th Inf.; McMurdo, Archie D., private first class, Hospital Corps; McNeal, Frank, private, Co. B, 3d Inf.; Macken, Patrick, sergeant, general recruiting service; Mason, Arnold A., private, Co. M, 23d Inf.; Melnecke, Fred, sergeant, Battery G, 2d Art.; Metcalf, Charles K., acting hospital steward; Miller, Richard, color sergeant, 9th Cav.; Mullins, William, sergeant, Co. L, 4th Inf.

Newton, Frank, private, Hospital Corps.
O'Brien, James J., private, 8th Co., Coast Artillery; O'Connor, John C., ordnance sergeant; Odlin, Arthur E., corporal, Co. I, 9th Inf.; O'Keefe, Daniel, private, 8th Co., Coast Artillery; Olson, Henry, sergeant, 1st Battery, Field Art.; O'Neill, James, 1st sergeant, Co. H, 15th Inf.

Philbin, Patrick, sergeant, Co. L, 15th Inf.; Pickett, James, quartermaster sergeant, Co. C, 9th Inf.; Priestly, Arthur T., private, Co. K, 26th Inf.

Rose, Franklin, post commissary sergeant; Rosser, Henry, quartermaster sergeant, Co. A, 17th Inf.; Rutledge, Jesse, acting hospital steward.

Shaffer, William H., sergeant major, junior grade, Art. Corps; Smith, George, 1st lieutenant, Philippine Scouts; Smith, John, corporal, Co. E, 24th Inf.; Smith, Willie B., corporal, 30th Co., Coast Art.; Snyder, Manning, sergeant, 12th Co., Coast Art.; Stevens, Jacob V., sergeant, Co. K, 24th Inf.; Swanton, James H., private, Co. G, 9th Inf.; Tobin, William J., post commissary sergeant.

Van Arman, David L., private, Hospital Corps; Van Leer, Harry, private, Co. A, 4th Inf.; Verro, Frederick W., private, Co. G, 9th Inf.

Warner, James H., 1st sergeant, Co. D, 4th Inf.; White, Joseph, sergeant, Co. B, 24th Inf.; Whitney, Percy M., private, Troop E, 6th Cav.; Willford, James W., sergeant, Co. G, 9th Inf.; Wilson, James, corporal, Troop B, 3d Cav.; Wyeth, Guy A., sergeant, Co. I, 23d Inf.; Yowell, Charles, corporal, Co. D, 7th Inf.

THE NAVY

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Culebra.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Culebra.
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At Culebra.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived at New York yard Feb. 7.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Sailed Feb. 7 from Hampton Roads for Culebra.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At Culebra.
MISSOURI, Capt. Wm. S. Cowles. Arrived at Hampton Roads Feb. 8.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Culebra.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (flagship of Admiral Coghlan) Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Colon.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland. At Norfolk.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Colon.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Colon.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Colon.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Meriz. At Colon.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. At Colon.
CASTINE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Colon.

Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Sailed Feb. 6 from Hampton Roads for Key West.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Norfolk yard.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived at Newport News Feb. 7.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station, care of Postmaster, New York.
BROOKLYN (flagship), Capt. Harry Knox. Sailed from Alexandria Feb. 9 for Genoa.
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Arrived at Alexandria Feb. 6.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. Arrived at Port Said Feb. 9.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee ordered to command. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York city.
NEWARK (flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. Sailed Feb. 8 from Culebra for Santiago.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Comdr., Clinton K. Curtis ordered to command. Sailed Feb. 8 from Culebra for Santiago.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed Feb. 8 from Culebra for Santiago.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Culebra.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, while at Panama is in care of Postmaster, New York city.
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. At Panama.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Panama.
BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At Panama.
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. At Panama.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At Panama.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Benj. Tappan. At Panama.
NERO (collier). Sailed Feb. 2 from Panama for San Francisco.
SATURN (collier). At San Francisco.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Panama.
PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Panama.
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. At Panama.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Northern Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.

Battleship Squadron.

KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. At Olongapo.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Olongapo.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Olongapo.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Canton.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Uriah R. Harris. At Hong Kong.
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Newchang to remain for the winter.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Chemulpo.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived at Chin Kiang Feb. 7.
C. L. LAO, Lieut. Marcus L. Miller. Sailed Feb. 3 from Hong Kong for Canton.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertollette. At Hankow.

Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Subig Bay.
ALBANY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Cavite.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Subig Bay.
RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Subig Bay.

Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John B. Collins (Flagship of Admiral Stirling). At Cavite.
ALBAY, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Cavite.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At Cavite.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Cavite.
ISLA DE CUBA, At Zamboanga.
FISCATAQUA, Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.
QUIROS, Lieut. Benton C. Decker. At Manila.
SAMAR, Lieut. Eugene L. Bisset. At Sandakan.
WOMPATUCK, At Cavite.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ZAFIRO (supply ship). At Chemulpo.
NANSHAN (supply). At Cavite.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Chemulpo.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Manila.
BRUTUS, At Guam.
AJAX, At Cavite.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York city.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. Arrived Feb. 10 at Guantanamo.

COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At Santo Domingo City.
YANKEE, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. Arrived at Santo Domingo City Jan. 21.
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived at Malta Feb. 8. Convoying Torpedo Flotilla to Asiatic Station.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived Guantanamo Feb. 6.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. George W. Mentz. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 21.
Itinerary of the U.S.T.S. Monongahela: Leave Feb. 20; arrive Hampton Roads March 15.
TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At Colon.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. At Guantanamo.
ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola.
ACTIVE (tug), Bttn. John M. A. Shaw. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At San Juan.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At New York.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Norfolk.
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Bttn. Paul Hennig. At Key West.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At Culebra.
DES MOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. Has been ordered placed in commission at Boston.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Washington.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Geo. W. Denfeld. Sailed Feb. 9 from Port Said for Malta.
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Bahia Honda.
FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.
GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At New York.
HERCULES (tug). At League Island.
HIST, Lieut. Charles T. Owens. Chief Bttn. Wm. L. Hill ordered to command. At Newport.
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. At Honolulu. Address there.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Has been ordered placed in commission at navy yard, Boston, Mass.
MASSASOIT (tug), Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Norfolk.
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie.
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.
MODOC (tug). At New York.
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Lent to New York Naval Militia.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.
NINA (tug). Has been lent to Lighthouse Board.
OSCEOLA (tug), Bttn. E. J. Norcott. At Culebra.
PENTUCKET (tug). At Boston.
PEORIA, At Norfolk.

PONTIAC (tug). At New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHATAN (tug). At New York.
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At Culebra.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Bttn. John Winn. At Norfolk.

SEBAGO (tug). At Pensacola.
STANDISH (tug). Arrived at Annapolis Feb. 1.
SAMOET (tug). League Island.
SANDOVAL, At Annapolis.
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. Frederic Singer. At Subig Bay.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. Sailed Jan. 23 from Guam for Mare Island via Honolulu. Address there.
SYLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.

TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TECUMSEH (tug), Bttn. J. Clancy. At Washington.
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug), Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.
SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William Emory ordered to command. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. At Guantanamo.
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Bttn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.
WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANKTON. At Norfolk.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. In winter quarters at dock, foot of East 24th street, New York city.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station).
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.
HANCOCK, Capt. Albert S. Snow. Capt. William H. Emory ordered to command. At navy yard, New York.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Tausig. Mare Island, Cal.
LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Rostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington. Ordered out of commission.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
PHILADELPHIA, At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Ordered in commission as receiving ship at that place.
RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk, Va.
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

First Torpedo Flotilla.
In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, care of Postmaster, New York City. En route to Asiatic Station.

BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. Arrived at Malta Feb. 9.
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Arrived at Malta Feb. 9.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Stanford E. Moses. Arrived at Malta Feb. 9.
DALE, Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. Arrived at Malta Feb. 9.
DECATUR, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. Arrived at Malta Feb. 9.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Colon.
TRUXTUN, Lieut. Henry K. Benham. At Colon.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Pensacola.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Pensacola.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission

We omit the torpedo vessels on special service, this week, as there is no change since they appeared in our last issue.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At San Diego.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. Arrived at Guantanamo Feb. 9.
MOHICAN, Comdr. J. B. Milton. At Mare Island.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew).

ALEXANDER. At Port Said.
CAESAR. At Colon.
HANNIBAL. At Guantanamo.
HANNON. At Colon.
LEONIDAS. At Lambert Point.
MARCELLUS. At Norfolk.
STERLING. At Lambert Point.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John F. Marshall temporarily in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY and CUSHING, RAILEY.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.
FISH HAWK, Bten. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 9.

Asst. Naval Constructors. Henry Williams and Henry T. Wright to be assistant naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant, from the 1st of January, 1904.

Lieut. Robert B. Higgins to be lieutenant commander from the 11th of October, 1903, vice Lieut. Comdr. James P. S. Lawrence, promoted.
Lieut. (J.G.) William D. Leahy to be a lieutenant from the 31st of December, 1903, vice Lieut. Charles W. Dyson, promoted.

The following named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from the 1st of January, 1904, to fill vacancies: Irwin F. Landis, Wilbur G. Briggs, Fletcher L. Sheffield, Henry C. Dinger.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904, upon the completion of three years' service in their present grade: Lloyd S. Shapley, Adolphus E. Watson, Chauncey Shackford, Charles B. Hatch, and Zachariah H. Madison.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 10, 1904.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Alexander Sharp, jr., to be a commander in the Navy from the 4th of February, 1904 (subject to examination), vice Comdr. James K. Cogswell, promoted.
Ensign Roe W. Vincent to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904, upon the completion of three years' service in his present grade.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 6, 1904.

Promotion in the Navy.

Chaplain William T. Helms to have the rank of commander in the Navy from the 1st of October, 1903.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 9, 1904.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Isaac S. K. Reeves to be a commander from the 27th of December, 1903.
Lieut. Comdr. Albon C. Hodgson to be a commander from the 27th of December, 1903.

Comdr. James D. Adams to be a captain from the 31st of December, 1903.
Lieut. (J.G.) Charles T. Owens to be a lieutenant from the 1st of January, 1904.

To be lieutenants (junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904: Edward B. Fenner, Richard D. White, Paul B. Dungan, Edward C. Kalbfus, James W. L. Clement, jr., Clark H. Woodward, Cyrus W. Cole, William R. Sayles, jr., Farmer Morrison, Samuel B. Thomas and Alfred W. Johnson.

Asst. Surg. Richard B. Williams to be a passed assistant surgeon from the 17th of November, 1903.

G.O. 150, FEB. 4, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
By direction of the President, G.O. No. 551, dated June 2, 1900, publishing a Naval War Code for the use of the Navy and for the information of all concerned, is hereby revoked.

WILLIAM H. MOODY, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 5.—Comdr. C. Thomas, to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for court-martial duty and such other duty as commandant may assign.
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Shipley, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Marietta, as executive officer, Feb. 11, 1904.

Ensigns G. W. S. Castle, W. W. Galbraith, G. P. Nightingale, J. F. Green, I. E. Bass, E. A. Brooks, I. S. Cox, jr., B. C. Allen, J. L. Hileman and F. McCommon, commissioned ensigns from June 7, 1903.

Midshipman D. P. Wickersham, to Tacoma, Feb. 20, 1904.

Asst. Payms. B. D. McGeen, W. L. F. Simonpietri, R. Spear and N. B. Farwell, appointed assistant paymasters with the rank of ensigns from Jan. 18, 1904.

Gun. T. Smith, to Hist; temporary duty.
Paym. Clk. G. Hudson, resignation accepted to take effect Feb. 5, 1904.

Paym. Clk. G. McBlair, appointment dated Nov. 11, 1903, for duty at naval station, Key West, Fla., revoked.
Paym. Clk. F. H. Ramsay, appointed Feb. 5, 1904, for duty in connection with the settlement of the accounts of the Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

War. Mach. H. B. Heath, to Des Moines.

FEB. 6.—Comdr. T. Porter, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Lieut. O. W. Koester, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Marietta, as executive officer.

Ensign J. D. Wainwright, detached Monongahela; to Culgoa.

Asst. Surg. A. Stuart, detached naval hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Marietta.

Asst. Surg. J. M. Brister, to naval hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Paym. W. L. F. Simonpietri, to Wabash for instruction, thence to Des Moines when commissioned.

Asst. Paym. R. Spear, to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., for instruction.

Asst. Paym. N. B. Farwell, to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., for instruction.

Asst. Paym. B. D. McGeen, to Wabash for instruction, thence to Marietta when commissioned.

FEB. 7.—SUNDAY.

FEB. 8.—Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Anderson, to navy yard, Washington, D.C.; duty Naval Gun Factory.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman, detached command Amphitrite; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. J. Hepburn, detached Amphitrite; to home and wait orders.

Paym. Clk. W. N. Dunlap, resignation accepted on arrival of Newark at Pensacola, Fla.

Paym. J. S. Mitchell, appointed Feb. 3, 1904, for duty on board the Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Paym. Clk. S. H. Knowles, appointed Feb. 3, 1904, for duty at the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal, detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, etc.; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

FEB. 9.—Lieut. N. A. McCully, detached Dolphin; to the office of the Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, for special temporary duty, also duty connection with General Board.

Midshipman O. C. F. Dodge, to Olympia, sailing from New York, Feb. 23, 1904.

Midshipman G. M. Baum, to Marietta, Feb. 23, 1904.

Midshipman F. G. Tupper, to Texas, Feb. 16, 1904.

Midshipman J. W. Hayward, to Florida, Feb. 22, 1904.

Midshipman H. S. Howard, to Marietta, Feb. 22, 1904, thence to Olympia.

Midshipman N. W. Post, report commander-in-chief Pacific Squadron for duty in that squadron, sailing from New York Feb. 23, 1904.

Midshipman A. K. Shoup, report commander-in-chief Pacific Squadron for duty in that squadron, sailing from New York Feb. 23, 1904.

Midshipman R. F. Dillen, report to commander-in-chief Pacific Squadron for duty on that squadron, sailing from New York Feb. 23, 1904.

Chief Carp. J. B. Fletcher, detached New York; to home and wait orders.

Carp. J. A. O'Connor, to New York, sailing from New York Feb. 10, 1904.

FEB. 10.—Comdr. J. B. Milton, detached duty in charge of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, San Francisco, Cal., etc., Feb. 20, 1904; to command Mohican.

Comdr. W. P. Day, detached command Mohican; to duty in charge of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Rodman, detached command Iroquois, naval station, Honolulu, H.T., etc.; to Asiatic Station, for such duty as commander-in-chief may assign.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack, additional duty to command Iroquois.

Lieut. E. Winship, relieved further duty as assistant to inspector of steam engineering, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., and report to senior officer present at those works for duty as assistant to inspector of equipment and ordnance.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, detached further treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1904, examination for retirement, thence to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. F. Ruth, resignation accepted to take effect Feb. 10, 1904.

Paym. Clk. J. H. Albury, appointed Feb. 10, 1904, for duty at the naval station, Key West, Fla.

FEB. 11.—Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick, detached command Nipsic; to command the Philadelphia.

Lieut. A. T. Long, detached Minneapolis; to Dolphin as executive officer.

Ensign H. H. Evans, detached Adams; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman I. C. Johnson; to Adams March 1.

Surg. W. M. Wheeler, detached Nipsic; to Philadelphia.

Chaplain W. T. Helms, commissioned chaplain with the rank of commander from Oct. 1, 1903.

Gun. D. Geary, to Newport News for duty as assistant to inspector of equipment at works of Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following orders of the Revenue Cutter Service have been issued:

FEB. 4.—Lieut. G. C. Carmine is granted seven days' leave.

Cadet H. C. Judson is granted five days' leave.

Cadet J. A. Alger is granted two weeks extension of sick leave.

FEB. 5.—Captain of Engineers J. W. Collins, Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister, 2d Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor, 2d Asst. Engr. C. S. Root are ordered to Newport News, Va., for duty in connection with the trial of the Mohawk.

Asst. Engr. H. Kotschmar, ordered to resume duties on the Mackinac.

Chief Engr. J. R. Dally is detached from the Mackinac, and ordered to the Manhattan.

Second Asst. Engr. C. C. McMillan is relieved from the Golden Gate, and ordered to the McCullough.

FEB. 6.—Chief Engr. D. F. Bowen is detached from the Manning, and is ordered to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

FEB. 8.—Surg. R. N. Hawley is granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Surg. Alanson Weeks is honorably discharged from the Service.

Cadet E. B. Collins's resignation is accepted.

FEB. 9.—Cadet A. B. Flannigan's resignation is accepted.

Chief Engr. Willis Pedrick is granted two months extension of sick leave.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, New London, Conn.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild, San Diego, Cal., for repairs.

BOUWELL—A. Newburn, N. C. Capt. J. A. Stamm.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds, At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. First Lieut. John C. Moore.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt, At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—At Arundel Cove, for repairs.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.

GALVESTON—At Galveston, Texas. Capt. W. H. Cushing.

GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.

GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Tozier.

GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.

GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks, At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.

MCULLOCH—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—At New York.

MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.

MANNING—Lieut. H. O. Crisp, temporarily, Seattle, Wash.

MOHAWK—At Richmond, Va., in the hands of shipbuilders completing for service.

MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Wis., in winter quarters. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.

ONONDAGA—At Norfolk, Va., Capt. W. G. Ross.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody, At Astoria, Ore.

RUSH—Capt. C. C. Pengar, At Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. B. Rogers, At Boston, Mass.

SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. First Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.

THETIS—First Lieut. C. E. Johnston, At Sausalito, Cal.

TUSCARORA—At Milwaukee, Wis. Capt. D. A. Hall.

WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.

WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. S. E. Maguire.

WINNISIMMET—Capt. H. Emory, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor, At Sheldahoro, Miss.

WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Willey.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

FINE TARGET PRACTICE BY THE NAVY.

According to a private letter just received at the Navy Department, the U.S.F.S. New York, commanded by Capt. J. J. Hunker, U.S.N., held preliminary target practice off Panama on Jan. 26 to 30, 1904.

Considering the fact that her ordnance is of a very old design the scores are remarkable, as showing the results which may be accomplished with even the old types of ordnance when pointers and crews have received diligent and intelligent training.

The best scores for the various calibers are as follows: 8-inch breech loading rifles mounted in turrets: J. Miller, M.A., third class, made 4 shots and 4 hits in 2 minutes, while N. R. King, cox., fired 4 shots and made 2 hits in 34 seconds. Miller's record in hits per minute is the best yet attained with guns of that type, while the rapidity of fire attained by King is superior to all previous records.

Divisional officers also fired. Lieut. C. S. Kempff, U. S.N., made the best officer's score with 8-inch guns by firing 4 shots and making 3 hits in 2 minutes and 33 seconds, while Lieut. A. W. Hinds, U.S.N., fired 4 shots and made 2 hits in 2 minutes and 20 seconds.

B. Williams, cox., and B. Burns, prt., U.S.M.C., tied for the best 4-inch score, each making 4 shots and 4 hits in 33 seconds, while A. Villhauer, prt., U.S.M.C., made 4 shots and 3 hits in 31 seconds.

T. R. Downey, cox., has the best 6-pdr. score, having made 10 shots and 8 hits in 54 seconds, and F. C. Hayer, A. 2 C., the best 1-pdr. score, making 10 shots and 8 hits in 47 seconds.

The average shots and hits per minute and average percentage for the various calibers are, respectively, as follows:

8-inch guns, 1.4, 0.95, 60 per cent.; 4-inch guns, 4.8, 2.27, 47 per cent.; 6-pdrs., 8.5, 5.6, 50 per cent.; 1-pdrs., 12, 7.2, 60 per cent.

It will thus be seen that the New York at present holds the record for the best results obtained by single guns of 8-inch, 4-inch and 1-pdr. calibers, and it is apparent that she will be a dangerous competitor on the annual record practice for the honor of carrying the trophy of her class. These results reflect great credit upon her commanding and divisional officers, and upon Lieutenant Powers Symington, U.S.N., gunnery officer of the New York, and fleet gunnery officer of the Pacific Squadron.

It is also learned that the U.S.S. Machias held a preliminary target practice off Djibouti, French Somaliland, Jan. 12 and 13, 1904, and made, respectively, the following average shots and hits per gun per minute and percentage for the various calibers of guns: 4-inch guns, 4.38, 1.64, 37.5 per cent.; 6-pdrs., 6.0, 2.73, 47.6 per cent.; 1-pdrs., 5.5, 1.92, 35 per cent.

Considering the fact that the Machias had 4-inch, directing-bar gun mounts of an old type, and that this was her first practice, her record is most creditable, being the best record which has yet been made by any vessel of her type on the first practice.

J. Huesman, sea., fired 4 shots and made 3 hits with a 4-inch gun in 39 seconds, and K. A. Sjoblom, sea., 4 shots and 3 hits in 30 seconds. J. A. Dyer, sea., made 10 shots and 7 hits with a 6-pdr. in 70 seconds. J. D. Landry, prt., U.S.M.C., made 10 shots and 7 hits with a 1-pdr. in 72 seconds. The Machias is now on her way to join the combined squadrons in the West Indies, and she will be present at the annual record practice at Pensacola in March next, where her performance will be watched with interest by other vessels of her class, which will compete for the honor of carrying the trophy for vessels carrying guns of 4-inch caliber and less. Her excellent record reflects great credit upon her late commanding officer, Comdr. Henry McCrea, U.S.N., and her present commanding officer, Comdr. B. O. Scott, U.S.N., as well as upon her gunnery and divisional officers.

THE EQUITABLE'S STATEMENT.

The statement of the Equitable Life's 1903 business published to-day, deserves the careful attention of all interested in life insurance.

The past year was the banner year of the Company's history. Its new business of \$322,047,968 was \$40,708,024 in excess of its 1902 record—up to then the best year since its organization—and its outstanding insurance of \$1,400,918,742, its income amounting to \$73,718,350.93 and dividends of \$5,682,205.55 show large increases over the respective amounts during and at the end of the previous year.

It is worthy of comment that the present year will mark the forty-fifth anniversary of this organization. No other company in less than forty-five years ever accumulated so large amounts of assets and surplus. The assets now amount to \$381,226,035.53 and the surplus to \$73,354,138.03. The enormous surplus held absolutely for the protection and benefit of the Society's large arm of policy holders, is the largest in the world, and because of it the society is the strongest in the world.

Other items worthy of mention are the large payments to policy-holders, and the large sum laid aside, out of the income, to increase the funds held to provide security for its enormous business. The amount returned to policy-holders was \$34,049,672.27, and was a large increase over any amount ever before paid by the society.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 3, 1904.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, the officers of the yard gave the first hop that has been held here in several weeks, and although it was smaller than is generally the case, it was none the less enjoyable. The sail loft was decorated with flags for the occasion and presented a pretty appearance. Those present were: Assistant Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. G. Roberts, Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Harlee, Ensign and Mrs. Harry K. Cage, Mrs. A. A. McAllister, Surg. and Mrs. R. B. Chapman, Miss Chapman, Miss Frances Moore, Miss Betty Moody, Miss Marie English of Vallejo, Miss Isaacs of Oakland, Miss Grace Bolland of Vallejo, the Misses Williams of San Francisco, Paym. M. R. Goldsborough, of the Independence, Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, Ensigns William W. Galbraith, S. Woods and Joseph R. Deftres, Lieut. Macker Babb, U.S.M.C., Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau, Lieut. William H. Pritchett, U.S.M.C., and Mr. Albert Hawke.

Mrs. Merrill Miller, wife of Rear Admiral Miller, who has been visiting here for a couple of days, the guest of Mrs. F. B. Zahm, returned to her home in San Francisco on Jan. 27. Miss Frances Moore went to San Francisco on Jan. 28, to assist in receiving at the second "at home" given by Mrs. Manly H. Simons, the Misses Simons and Miss Gray, at the home of the latter. The other ladies in the receiving party were: Mrs. Frederick R. King, Mrs. Robert Hooker, Mrs. Mansfield Lowell, the Misses Jessie and Anne Miller, daughters of Admiral Miller, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Eleanor Davenport, Miss Katherine Powers and Miss Hartlett West of Stockton.

On the following afternoon, Friday, Jan. 29, the Misses Miller entertained at a pleasant card party at their apartments at the Colonial Hotel in San Francisco; the affair being in honor of the Misses Simons. The game of "500," now so popular here, was played during the afternoon. Among those present were: Miss Gray, Miss Mattie Milton, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Lottie Wood, Mrs. Manly H. Simons, Miss Parks and Mrs. Merrill Miller.

Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla was one of the ladies who received at the Assembly in San Francisco last week. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Holmes left here Jan. 29 for a two weeks' trip to Southern California, during which time they will visit Redlands and other points of interest in the southern part of the State. Mrs. Walter O. Hulme and little daughter have arrived at Vallejo and will remain there as long as the Tacoma, to which Lieutenant Hulme is attached, is at the navy yard. Mrs. Glennon, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon, the new executive officer of the Independence, is stopping in Vallejo.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 30, Capt. E. D. Taussig of the Independence, and Mrs. Taussig, entertained some eighty of their friends at a delightful card party aboard the ship, and seldom has the historic old vessel been the scene of as pleasant a gathering. Six handed euchre was the game of the evening and resulted in the prizes being awarded to Mrs. B. F. Fuller, Mrs. Harry George and Dr. J. T. Miller.

Miss Lilly McCalla left last Monday for Omaha, with Mr. and Mrs. William I. Kipp and Miss Mary Kipp of San Francisco. The marriage of Miss Kipp to Dr. Ernest Robinson of Kansas City will take place at noon next Saturday, Feb. 6, at the Cathedral in Omaha, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams officiating, and Miss McCalla, who is Miss Kipp's most intimate friend, goes on to act as bridesmaid. Miss Kipp is a sister of Mrs. Guy L. Eddy, wife of Dr. Eddy of the Army, and it was while visiting her sister in the Philippines, that Miss Kipp met Dr. Robinson, who was then an Army surgeon. Miss McCalla will probably remain East for a few weeks.

An affair of unusual interest in naval circles was the tea given on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 2, by Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, at which was announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Frances J. Moore, to Lieut. J. S. Graham, U.S.N., now attached to the training ship Adams at San Diego. The house was most artistically decorated for the occasion, a profusion of cut flowers lending their beauty to the handsome furnishings of the spacious rooms. Pink was chosen for the color scheme in the reception hall and drawing room, where roses were used, with just sufficient of the big purple violets to give a pleasing variety. The dining room was a study in yellow. Daffodils were used for the center piece, while bowls of the same blossoms were placed around the room. The pretty effect was completed by the yellow candles and shaded lights. Mrs. Moore was assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Miss Moore, Miss Mattie Milton of San Francisco, the Misses Simons, Miss Chapman, Miss McDougall and Miss Moody, and to Mrs. Zahm and Mrs. Kindelberger fell the duty of announcing the engagement of the daughter of the house, a duty in which they took great pleasure, as Miss Moore has always been one of the most popular girls in naval circles. No date has been set for the wedding, but it is probable that it will take place some time this Spring.

Comdr. and Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson came up to the yard on last Monday and are being entertained for a few days at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Tilley, who gave a charming dinner last evening in honor of their guests. Roses were used for the center piece, while at each place was a dainty bunch of violets. Those invited to meet Comdr. and Mrs. Nicholson were Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry George.

Miss Mills of San Francisco, who has been the guest of Mrs. McCalla for several days past, returned to the city to-day. Mrs. J. E. Palmer is up from San Francisco on a short visit to Mrs. F. B. Zahm. Miss Williams, who has been spending a few days here, the guest of Mrs. A. A. McAllister, has returned to her home in San Francisco. Miss Mattie Milton, the daughter of Comdr. J. B. Milton, has been spending a couple of days here, a guest at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore.

Lieut. William D. Leahy, of the U.S.S. Tacoma, left here yesterday for San Francisco, where his marriage to Miss Louise Harrington is to take place this afternoon at three o'clock.

Ensign Claude C. Bloch returned from Samoa to San Francisco yesterday on the steamer Venture. Mrs. Bloch, who as Miss Augusta Kent, was well known in social circles in Oakland and San Francisco, returned from Samoa some time ago and has been visiting her parents in San Francisco. Ensign and Mrs. Bloch expect to leave shortly for Washington, D.C., and will later visit the former's relatives in Kentucky.

Fifty marines, under command of Lieut. William C. Harlee, left here on Feb. 1, en route for Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. Harlee were here but a short time and their departure has caused many a regret. The uncertainty which prevailed here for several days as to the date on which the Tacoma would be placed in commission, was dispelled by orders received on Jan. 29, to commission her on the following morning. Shortly before ten o'clock on Saturday her crew marched aboard, and on the minute of ten the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," colors were raised and the Tacoma became a ship in active service. Her officers are: Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, Lieut. Comdr. Harry George, Lieut. U. T. Holmes, Lieut. W. D. Leahy, Lieut. W. C. Hume, Ensign H. K. Cage, Ensign W. W. Galbraith, Surgeon M. K. Johnson, Paym. Ray Spear and Lieut. P. E. Chamberlain, U.S.M.C.

The U.S.S. Mohican came up to the yard on Jan. 30, after three months' absence, during which time, according to the reports of her officers, she have had a most pleasant southern cruise. Some minor repairs will be done on the vessel and it is thought that she will remain

at the yard for about three weeks. She was placed in the drydock yesterday.

Great interest is being taken here in the entertainment to be given at the Alhambra theater in San Francisco, to-night, by the apprentices of the San Francisco Naval Training Station, for the benefit of the sailors' club house in Vallejo. The auctioning off of the boxes last week was made quite a social event and netted a nice little sum for the new building. Thirty-five dollars was the highest price paid for one box, while five boxes went at thirty dollars and three at twenty-five dollars. A great number of the residents of the yard will visit San Francisco to-night for the performance.

VOYAGE OF THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Camp Marahul, Mindanao, P.I., Dec. 11, 1903.

The voyage of the 22d Infantry on the Transport Sheridan to the Philippines was without any event, but the fact that she carried seven new brides attracted considerable attention everywhere she stopped, and afforded the passengers on board opportunity for lots of fun and jokes at their expense. The brides were the wives of Captains Stone and Hannay and Lieutenants Curtis, Huguet, Ripley, Justice and Whitfield, all of the 22d Infantry. In addition there was Miss Nellie Murphy, a prospective bride, who was going over to wed Lieutenant McAndrews, 1st Cav. The oldest bride was Mrs. Curtis, who was married Sept. 24, and the youngest was Mrs. Whitfield, who was married Oct. 14. So you see Cupid and his forces were very busy and accomplished great results in a short space of time. In addition to these Cupid has three more weddings to his credit in the regiment, who did not come with us: Mrs. Simonds, whose husband is at the Staff College; Mrs. Taylor, whose husband was promoted and assigned to the 12th Infantry on the eve of our departure, and Mrs. Parshall, who remained with her mother. We thought this gave us the record in the Army on brides, but on our arrival here we found ourselves beaten by the 14th Cavalry, who true to its number, brought over fourteen brides. And it is singular that these two bride regiments were stationed in Mindanao, the only island in the group where husbands and wives are separated. General Corbin must have had something to do with their assignment.

The two trains bearing the 22d Infantry arrived at San Francisco Oct. 25. En route the tunnels were snags for the cooling couples and made the bachelors wish for brides of their own. Upon arrival the troops marched to the Presidio, while the brides and other ladies went a hotel hunting alone. It is said that each bride had to hesitate at the register before she could decide upon the proper name to enter. One tried to disguise herself by entering her given name and her newly acquired name without the Mrs., and then when the hubbys got off from the Presidio, such a time as they had before the hotel keepers would allow them to go to the rooms of their own wives. Each wife had to identify her own husband. There was a week of sight seeing, theater going and pleasure generally—our last whirl. The husbands—old vets—were familiar with Frisco from their many visits there before. It is now an old stamping ground for some.

When the Sheridan pulled out from the dock at noon on Oct. 31, the band playing "God be with you 'till we meet again," there was a lesser number of long and tear stained faces than usual. Only a few bachelors failed to look jubilant. By the next morning though, the roll of the ship had knocked out the smiles of all, save the old sailors. November 8, when we reached Honolulu, everybody took a new lease on life and the same old smiles returned. We were greeted by the following headlines in the morning papers:

"Troopship arrives in port with a pair of old shoes dangling at her bowsprit, and her decks strewn with rice. Sheridan brings many brides. Famous in war and famous in love is the proud record of the 22d U.S. Infantry."

The Royal Hawaiian Hotel gave a dance complimentary to the brides and other ladies of the regiment. The dance was preceded by a combined concert by the 22d Infantry Band and the Hawaiian Territorial Band. These two bands are unexcelled.

The send-off given us on the morning of Nov. 10 reminded one of the scenes in '98, when the troops were first marching to war. Two hundred people assembled on the dock, covered us with wreaths of flowers and cheered and waved handkerchiefs as we steamed away from the dock. The Territorial Band was also there to play us off.

From Honolulu on, the trip was calm and uneventful. Officers' school took husbands away from their brides during two hours' recitation and the study time. During that time they held "Hen Parties." The bachelors held regular meetings and tried in vain to console each other. There were three dances while at sea; also a morning and evening concert by the band daily, often followed by boxing and other sports by the soldiers. One evening a musicale was given by the cabin passengers which developed considerable talent among them. A smoker was also given the night before reaching Manila. A day was spent at Guam, where everybody went to Agaña and were drenched by the frequent rains which fall there without warning.

On the morning of Nov. 28, we reached Manila, which we had left only eighteen months before. At that time we had three years and two months here, and God only knows how long we will be in this heathenish land this trip. It looks as if it were being rubbed in on the 22d. Poor stations here and poor stations in the States, while regiments that had choice stations here before get them again. The 22d has made a good name as hikers and fighters, and it looks as if they were to be kept at it. "They are used to it. Keep them at it." At Manila we learned where we were to be stationed—Marahul, on Lake Lanao, in Mindanao, among the Moros—that we were to camp made of rotten and leaky canvas, that it rained the year round and that no ladies could go with us.

We were in Manila until Dec. 1, renewing old friendships and showing the new comers the Luneta and other sights. Then we set sail for Iligan, arriving there on the 3d. Here the ladies were left. Sad were the partings. Now wasn't it cruel to separate brides and grooms in this fashion, no telling when they would meet again, if ever? Each one bit his or her lip, struggled to keep back the tears and bore it like true soldiers. We organized a "4th Battalion," composed of the ladies, and left them at Iligan in charge of Colonel Lebo, Captain Smith and Lieutenants Holcomb and Davis, all of the 14th Cavalry. They also had a number of ladies of the 14th there. These and other officers of the 14th Cavalry have our undying thanks. They gave up their own beds and everything to take us all in and make us comfortable. They left nothing undone.

We left Camp Overton on Dec. 5, arriving at Marahul the following day. Marahul is twenty odd miles from the coast, on Lake Lanao in the mountains, 2,200 feet above the sea and affords a magnificent view of a beautiful mountain country. We are on the edge of the lake and can see the ocean. Beautiful (as to view; not for hiking) mountain ranges can be seen everywhere. It is cool and healthful up here; so cool that we sleep under two blankets at night. This is hard to believe for the Philippines. An unpleasant feature though, is the rains. No day passes without hard rains.

Bamboo barracks are being slowly built, but we do not care to have to stay here until they are completed. Although the road built from the coast by the 28th Infantry was a gigantic undertaking, and is a monument to them, yet the continual rains and limited transportation make it hard to get supplies up from the coast. The Moro will not work and the Filipinos have to be imported from Manila to do the work. They are slow, discontented

and continually deserting. The Moro is a poor excuse for a man. Filthy, degenerate and small of stature, he is at the bottom of the scale of humanity. He is far more crafty and treacherous than the Filipino, but not his equal by any means in tactics, and his much vaunted courage and bravery is nil. He will fight only when he has a great advantage, or when cornered. He is quick to do the cowardly act of stabbing in the back. The Sultans send challenges to battle, and then if a superior force goes after him, he flies an American or a white flag, and invites everyone into his fort to a feast. But recently the Sultan of Taracca has sent several insulting messages and murdered in cold blood, five men of the 28th Infantry. General Wood is organizing a force to go after him, and the story of Jolo will probably be repeated. But it will be a hard four days' hike through waist deep mud to get at him, and then a strong fort. He is said to be the strongest sultan on the lake, even surpassing the Sultan of Bacolod, where Pershing achieved his fame. The Moro is a nasty proposition, and makes an American sick to fool with it.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Feb. 8, 1904.

The announcement of the marriage of Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 6th Inf., formerly of the 3d Regiment, to Miss Marie Tracy of St. Louis, was recently made at the post. Captain Wygant is well known to the residents of the Kentucky Highlands, as he was a member of the 6th Infantry when that regiment was stationed at Fort Thomas.

Mrs. Page, wife of Brig. Gen. John H. Page, entertained with cards at her stately home in Tower place, a few evenings ago, the young ladies of Cincinnati, Newport and Covington. The affair was most charming indeed. The 3d Infantry Reading Club, which is composed of the ladies of the post, met on Monday afternoon, with Mrs. Page of Tower place. These meetings are very pleasurable as well as instructive. The hostess reads and discourses on some short poem or story from her favorite author, while the guests embroider, sew or knit.

Lieut. Charles C. Herman, 3d Inf., after a delightful visit in Baltimore, Md., has returned to the post.

On Tuesday evening a literary and musical entertainment under the direction of Miss Makepeace of the Flower's Academy of Dramatic Arts of Cincinnati, took place in the mess hall and proved a great success. The attractive program was carried out in a most artistic manner. The selections rendered by the 3d Infantry Orchestra were exceptionally beautiful and exceedingly well received.

Misses Florence and Marjorie Page, daughters of General Page, leave Fort Thomas at an early date for a protracted visit in St. Louis, Mo.

The new post exchange is nearing completion. The gymnasium will be the finest in the West, the athletic apparatus alone costing \$4,000. On the first floors of the building are the bowling alleys, the lavatories with shower baths, shooting galleries, billiard rooms and post exchange. On the second floor is the gymnasium, which can also be used for a dance hall and a hall for entertainments. The building covers a half acre of ground and will be turned over to the authorities about Feb. 16. The work was done under the supervision of Capt. William P. Jackson, 3d Inf., regimental quartermaster, and Mr. D. Roberts, general superintendent.

Capt. W. R. Sample, regimental adjutant, left Feb. 5 for a visit to Columbus, Ohio.

Uncertainty still prevails here as to the 3d Infantry leaving in March next for the Philippines. The strain and anxiety are hard to bear, especially for the families of the regiment. Friends outside are hoping that no news is good news in this case, and that they will remain another year at Fort Thomas.

The hop given by the officers of the 3d Infantry on Feb. 5 at the administration building in the evening, was a pronounced success, as to attendance and pleasure. The invitations were not confined to the post people, but were extended to friends from the smart set in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. The 3d Infantry Band and Orchestra furnished music, which, as usual, was excellent. After the hop was over, Captain Barker, 3d Inf., and Lieut. Rifenberg, 29th Inf., entertained the guests with a Welsh rarebit at their homes. This novel entertainment was a decided departure from the customary semi-monthly hops. Among those present were: Gen. and Mrs. Page, Gen. and Mrs. Haskell, Major and Mrs. Wakeman, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Major and Mrs. Buck, Capt. and Mrs. Nichols, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Ragsdale, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Page, Miss Blanchard, Miss Shockley, Miss Nave, Miss Loring, Miss Goldswaite, Captain Barker, Lieutenants Smith, Clark, Orchard, Rifenberg, Ball, Keller, Dr. Blanchard and Mr. Darlan.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 4, 1904.

Mrs. Joseph Trille gave a delightful luncheon at her home on Fillmore street on Saturday afternoon. Among the Army ladies present were Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Mrs. Charles Morris, Mrs. C. A. Coolidge and Mrs. Louis Brechemin.

The Misses Miller, daughters of Admiral Miller, entertained a party of young people at their apartments at the Colonial on Friday afternoon. Gen. Abram A. Harbach, U.S.A., retired, is visiting friends in the city and is a guest at the Occidental.

The tea and social for the benefit of Mrs. Lincoln, the deaconess who devotes her time to the hospital work, was held in the hop room at the Presidio on Friday afternoon. The room was beautifully decorated with ropes of evergreens, cut flowers and Turkish rugs, donated by the ladies of the post. The Artillery band furnished music for the occasion and dainty refreshments were served from artistic and beautifully decorated tables. Quite a number of China cups and saucers were on sale, including one donated by Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge. This cup was a genuine relic from the forbidden city of Peking and sold at auction for eleven dollars. Among the Army ladies who had charge were Mrs. Rawles, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Garrard, Miss Rawles, Mrs. Rockhill, Miss Dollie Andrews, Mrs. Overton, Mrs. Fair, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Hobbe, Mrs. Hinckley, Miss Moon and Miss O'Hara.

Capt. Louis R. Burgess, 16th Co., Coast Art., has been appointed post adjutant and adjutant of the Artillery District. It is rumored that he may go on the staff of the Division Commander.

Col. William S. Patten, Chief Q.M., Dept. of California, has received authority from the War Department for an expenditure of \$10,000 for an increase in the accommodations for prisoners on Alcatraz Island. The work is now in progress under the direction of Lieut. G. A. McElroy, 18th Inf.

Major A. R. Paxton, 13th Inf., commanding officer of Alcatraz Island, the sailing station for this harbor, with his adjutant, Lieut. Robert W. Barnett, 13th Inf., made a boarding visit to the Italian cruiser, Puglia, last Monday afternoon, representing Major General MacArthur, the Commanding General of the Division of the Pacific. The return official visit was made on Tuesday afternoon by Ulrico Pescetto, Capitano de Fregata, Puglia and Vice Consul di S.M.H. d'Italia Nu Fierluigi Grimani. Col. Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps, commanding officer at Fort Baker is sick in the general hospital. Capt. C. T. Boyd, 16th Cav., is in the city from Fort Reno, Nev. Lieut. W. B. Aiken, 23rd Inf., and Lieut. John E. Morris, 10th Inf., are on the sick report. Mrs. Oscar F. Long left her Oakland home the first of the week to join General Long in Washington. Major R. F. Johnson, from Monterey,

is at the Palace. Lieut. Allen Trotter, Art. Corps, from Fort Riley, is sick in the general hospital. Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, retired, is stopping at the Occidental.

Lieut. W. A. Covington, Signal Corps, was married to Miss Grace Squir of San Francisco just before starting for his new post at Fort Myer, Va. This came as a great surprise to the friends of Lieutenant Covington in Army circles, for no one had the least intimation that the Lieutenant would give up living in bachelor quarters. We will, however, forgive him and extend our best congratulations.

The 10th Infantry held the best field day they have ever had, at the Presidio on Friday morning. There were 125 entries and the whole regiment turned out to witness the events. The officials of the day were: Major R. C. Van Vleet, Lieut. G. H. Stewart, H. M. Cooper and P. B. Black. Co. B made the highest score, but Co. E was a close second. The winners were: Corporal Storer, Co. B, 100-yard dash; Private Grimm, running broad jump, 17 feet, 11 1/2 inches; putting 16-lb. shot, by Sergeant Joyce, Co. D, 32 ft. 5 in.; 120-yard hurdle race, tie between Sergeant Lindsley and Corporal Storer, Co. B; running high jump, Corporal Storer, Co. B; relay race, Co. B, with Co. E second.

Major William Black, 13th Inf., commanding officer at Benicia Barracks, with Co. D, 13th Inf., Capt. P. W. Fuger, commanding, have been ordered to Fort McDowell. The Signal Company at Fort McDowell, Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, commanding, was ordered to Benicia Barracks. The Government tug Slocum made the transfer on Tuesday.

Lieut. L. M. Caffey, 15th Inf., is in the city from Ord Barracks. Lieut. R. Z. Hazard, 1st Cav., is in San Francisco on leave.

Lieut. William M. Goodale and Mrs. Goodale have moved from Fort McDowell to Benicia Barracks. A very interesting sham battle was held at the Presidio on Tuesday, between the Cavalry and Artillery. There were about 300 men and 350 horses on the field and it was a most exciting and interesting occasion.

The handsome new brick gymnasium for the Presidio will be opened for use next Monday. New tent floors and sidewalks are being laid in the Lombard street camp.

Capt. William McCleave, U.S.A., retired, was buried with military honors at the Presidio National Cemetery on Friday afternoon. The funeral services were held in the First Presbyterian church, Berkeley, where the Captain had long been an honored and prominent member and church officer. The two sons in the Army are Capt. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf., and Lieut. Edgar G. McCleave, 39th Inf.

Gen. A. A. Harback, U.S.A., retired, registered at headquarters the last of the week. Dr. F. H. Mills has reported at the general hospital for temporary duty. Dr. Waterhouse has been assigned to duty with the 28th Infantry.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1904.

Brig. Gen. William P. Rogers visited the post Jan. 30, and his friends in the city. General Rogers was a favorite in the garrison and in Columbus. He left that evening for the East.

Mrs. James E. Macklin gave a beautiful dinner Wednesday evening, Jan. 27. The guests were Major and Mrs. A. Williams, the Misses Williams, Miss Davis, Miss Franklin, Lieut. Robert I. Rice and Alvin K. Baskette. Miss Mary J. Eldridge gave a very pleasant lunch party to some of her young friends on Saturday evening, Jan. 30.

Miss Franklin, who has been visiting Mrs. J. E. Mecklin, has left the garrison to visit friends and relatives in the city.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, the Bachelors entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at "High Five." The prizes were won by Miss Rosalie Williams and Lieut. George W. Ewell. The ladies' prize was a beautiful box of stationery and the gentlemen's a handsome dressing case. The supper was served in the large dining hall, and all the guests, nearly thirty, were seated at one table. The Bachelors had not spared time or trouble in the decorating, the color scheme being red, white and blue.

Mr. McKnight of Pittsburg visited Lieut. Robert I. Rice, Capt. W. R. Sample, 3d Inf., of Fort Thomas, visited the post Feb. 5 and was the guest of Major A. Williams.

Capt. R. C. Langdon, 3d Inf., entertained a house party Friday, Feb. 5 and Saturday, Feb. 6. The guests were Mrs. Black, Miss Hunkley, Miss Goldborough and Mr. Kelley of Newark, Ohio. Captain Langdon entertained his guests with a delightful dinner Friday evening. The guests included the party from Newark, Miss Williams, Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette and James W. Everington. The dining room was beautifully and tastefully decorated with pink and white carnations, tulips and ferns.

The monthly hop given by the officers and ladies of the post Friday evening, Feb. 5, was one of the gayest events of the season, with a large number of guests from Columbus and vicinity and several young ladies from the East. Mrs. A. Williams received. The number of pretty girls was remarkable. The music rendered by Howard's orchestra was enough to inspire everyone present. After the hop Captain Langdon gave his guests a delightful hop supper.

The soldiers and many of the garrison have enjoyed skating on the little lake in the post, but owing to the change in the weather, they are deprived of that form of outdoor amusement.

While calling in the garrison, Miss Katherine Taylor, a popular young lady from Columbus, slipped and broke her ankle. The young lady managed to drag herself to the porch of Mrs. Porter's residence, when she was discovered and assisted by several of the young officers.

Mr. Charles Macklin is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. J. E. Macklin, Mrs. Rice, wife of Capt. John H. Rice, Ord. Dept., has left Columbus for a visit to her mother in Leavenworth, Kas.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 5, 1904.

The past week at the barracks has been very gay with a number of informal entertainments and the remaining days before Lent promise to be pleasantly passed. On Tuesday evening Major and Mrs. James R. Goe gave a bridge whist entertainment in honor of Miss Thorrington, it being her last day at the barracks where she has spent several pleasant months as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Screws. Major and Mrs. Goe's guests were Col. and Mrs. Huston, Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Howard, Captain Hawthorne, Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hadrell, Miss Bonnell, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Lieut. W. P. Screws.

Gen. and Mrs. Funston, Mrs. Cullen, Major Evans and Doctor Pfoukes were the guests at dinner on Wednesday of Major and Mrs. George B. Davis.

Invitations are out for a large dance to be given by Col. and Mrs. Huston on Feb. 10 in honor of the officers and ladies of the 19th Infantry. There are also rumors of two other dances to be given later on. The bridge whist members held their usual meeting this week. The lecture given by Chaplain Smith on the second was a great success, the auditorium in town being crowded to overflowing. The account of the experiences of the 19th Infantry in Porto Rico and the Philippines, illustrated with stereopticon views, proved very interesting to the large audience, who also enjoyed the singing of Miss Taylor and Mr. Connelly and the three well rendered pieces of the 19th Infantry band.

Vancouver Barracks will soon have a new fire engine

and hose cart to replace the primitive affair in use for many years, the department Q.M. having been given authority to make the purchase which is considered necessary on account of the many new buildings being erected.

Bids for 2,010,000 feet of lumber for shipment to Manila were opened by Capt. W. C. Wren, acting chief Q.M. The lowest bid made was by the Eastern and Western Lumber Company at prices ranging from \$7.95 per 1,000 for rough lumber to \$17 per 1,000 for clear kiln dried, dressed to size. It is believed they will be awarded the entire contract as their figures are considered reasonable.

Major Frederick G. Hodgson, who has been appointed chief Q.M. of the department to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion and retirement of Gen. Forrest F. Hathaway, accompanied by Mrs. Hodgson, is expected to reach Vancouver Barracks in about two weeks, when they will be the guests of Major and Mrs. George B. Davis.

Miss Thorrington left Wednesday. Major Lea Febiger left Tuesday for San Francisco to assume his duties as Assistant Inspector of the Division of the Pacific. Mrs. Febiger with her family will remain at the barracks until arrangements are made for a home in San Francisco.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Feb. 7, 1904.

Lieut. Walter Krueger and Dr. Merton Probert have been touring the State the past week recruiting.

A very successful leap year dance was given to the men of the 30th Infantry in the barracks messhall, Saturday night, Feb. 6. Much merriment and entertainment was caused by auctioning off the lunch boxes brought by the ladies. A neat sum was realized, defraying the entire expense of the affair.

Lieut. Hilden Olin has been a guest in the garrison since Thursday. Shortly he will leave for his station, Logan H. Roots, Ark. Miss Guile of Lincoln is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Weeks. Mrs. Hilden Olin and Mrs. Percival Silver passed through Omaha Monday, on their way East to visit relatives. Chaplain Silver is still ill in the hospital in California. Miss Margaret Castle of Washington is the guest of her brother, Capt. Charles W. Castle.

Friday evening, Feb. 5, an informal and enjoyable hop was danced by the officers and ladies of the garrison. Mr. and Mrs. Guild of Plattsmouth were the guests of their son, Lieutenant Guild Thursday. Lieutenants Howard, Keller, Lawton, Clarke and Krueger were guests at a large dance given by Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Lewis of Omaha, Wednesday evening.

SOME NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adjutant General Boardman of Wisconsin announces that the inspections for 1903 plainly showed lack of attention on the part of many company officers to the appearance of their men, the cleanliness of their equipment, the condition and fit of uniforms and the care of company records. It is also clear, he says, that proper instruction in a great many commands is not given in the setting up exercises, school of the soldier and especially in extended order drill. He directs that special attention be paid to these matters.

The following appointments on the staff of the Commander in Chief, Pennsylvania N.G., are hereby announced: Edward Morrell to be J.A. General, with the rank of colonel, vice B. Frank Eshleman, deceased; James Archibald, jr., to be aide-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

A large entry list has been received by Company G of the 9th N.Y., for its athletic games to be held in the armory on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16. The games are open to all amateurs and the M.A.L. and there is a diversified program ensuring some rare good sport. Dancing will follow the games.

Co. B, 12th N.Y., Captain Burr, will hold an entertainment and reception on Tuesday evening, March 8, at the Amsterdam Opera House, 44th street, between 8th and 9th avenues, New York City. Co. E, Captain Foster, in the recent inspection made a particularly good showing. It paraded the largest number present, and only a year ago it was one of the weakest companies in the regiment. Since Captain Foster took hold of the company, however, it has been imbued with new life.

Adjutant General Ayling of New Hampshire, announces that the annual inspection of the National Guard of the State will be made by Brig. Gen. Geo. D. Waldron, I.G., between Feb. 23 and March 18, inclusive. Brig. Gen. James Miller, U.S.A., retired, is assigned to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief as Act. Asst. I.G.

Adjutant General Dalton of Massachusetts, announces that owing to delay in the receipt of full dress uniforms for enlisted men, commissioned officers of the militia will not be required to equip themselves with the full dress uniform until further orders.

Co. F, 1st N.Y., will hold an entertainment and dance at the armory on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, and will present a one-act comedy, entitled, "In Camp with Company F."

Mounted drills have been taken up in the First Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., Captain Erlandson, including bare back exercises under Lieutenant Godet.

The following named officers of the U.S.A. have been detailed to inspect the National Guard of Pennsylvania under Sec. 14, Act of Congress, approved Jan. 21, 1903. Governor Pennypacker has directed their assignments as follows: Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin, U.S.A., retired, First Brigade; Capt. Peter C. Harris, 9th Inf., Second Brigade; Capt. Chase W. Kennedy, Adj. 8th Inf., Third Brigade. They have been directed to report upon the general appearance of commands, members present and absent, whether or not organizations are completely uniformed for field service at any season of the year, condition of uniforms, arms and equipments, and make a general report as to character of men, zeal, efficiency and reliability of the command in domestic emergencies.

Company F, 6th N.Y., sprung an agreeable surprise upon C.O. Capt. Patrick J. Maguire, on Feb. 9, by presenting him with a handsome sword, dress belt and shoulder knots as a token of esteem. Q.M. Sergeant Dillon made the presentation on behalf of the company, with appropriate remarks. Since Captain Maguire took hold of the company it has made the most marked progress.

A team from Squadron A, of New York, will shoot a revolver match with Light Battery A, of Massachusetts, in Boston, March 26, and a match with the 1st Naval Battalion of New York on April 9 and 16. The semi-finals for the 14th annual mounted games will be held on March 1, and the finals will be held at the armory on Saturday evening, March 5. Some rare good sport will be seen and tickets are already in great demand. They can be purchased from M. de M. Marsellus, 170 Broadway, N.Y.

DRAB UNIFORMS NOT READY FOR MILITIA.

In reply to a letter from Adjutant General Henry of New York, in reference to furnishing olive drab uniforms for the guard of that State, the Quartermaster General of the Army advised General Henry that the Secretary of War had entirely suspended the issue of that class of clothing to the Army, hence none can be furnished to the militia for some time. General Henry applied to the Secretary of War for a reversal of that decision, and received the following letter:

"After our conference with the Quartermaster General,

in which it was understood that the State of New York might draw the olive drab uniforms, the Secretary of War, finding that there was on hand some two million dollars worth of the blue uniforms, decided that issues to the Regular Army should be suspended, so far as the new uniform was concerned, until the stock of old uniforms had been to a large extent expended, and he refuses absolutely to allow the militia to draw any of the olive drab uniforms until the United States shall have been supplied with the same. This all came about after it had been decided to issue the new uniforms to the Army, as well as to the militia. It is unfortunate, but I can see no way of getting around it as there would be a very general protest if the Army should be held up on the issue of their own uniforms and yet issue of the same made to the militia, so I am afraid there is nothing to be done but to suspend operations for the present. At the time we agreed to this issue, the Secretary was apparently entirely favorable, not knowing of the great surplus on hand of the blue uniforms. I regret exceedingly the conditions, but the difficulties seem to be insuperable at present."

INSPECTIONS AND MUSTERS NEW YORK GUARD.

Col. William H. Chapin and Lieut. Col. J. Wray Cleveland, Inspectors, N.G.N.Y., and Col. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., are still busy making the annual inspections and musters of the New York National Guard, and will be for some time. The inspections and musters as conducted, give great satisfaction, and the inspectors, while most thorough in their work, are very popular.

Colonels Chapin and Cleveland inspect on behalf of the State, and Colonel Garlington on behalf of the War Department. Major A. H. Abel, 1st Brigade, has also been present to represent General Smith in the muster and inspection of the First Brigade organizations. The following are official figures of musters recently made:

8TH REGIMENT.—COL. J. M. JARVIS.

	Pres-ent.	Ab-sent.	Ag-gre-gate.
Field and Staff,.....	14	2	16
Non-Com. Staff,.....	14	0	14
Hospital Corps,.....	20	2	22
Field Music,.....	33	1	34
Company A,.....	51	4	55
" B,.....	46	4	50
" C,.....	50	15	65
" D,.....	65	3	68
" E,.....	43	4	47
" F,.....	45	4	49
" G,.....	43	8	51
" H,.....	51	0	51
" I,.....	45	17	62
" K,.....	48	2	50
			563 66 629

Percentage of present, 89.52.

9TH REGIMENT.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

	Pres-ent.	Ab-sent.	Ag-gre-gate.
Field and Staff,.....	16	1	17
Non-Com. Staff,.....	13	0	13
Hospital Corps,.....	12	0	12
Field Music,.....	24	0	24
Company A,.....	53	0	53
" B,.....	45	2	47
" C,.....	48	2	50
" D,.....	61	0	61
" E,.....	42	10	52
" F,.....	47	13	60
" G,.....	70	3	73
" H,.....	35	11	46
" I,.....	47	6	53
" K,.....	44	3	47
			567 52 619

Percentage of present, 91.60.

12TH REGIMENT.—COL. GEO. R. DYER.

	Pres-ent.	Ab-sent.	Ag-gre-gate.
Field and Staff,.....	16	0	16
Non-Com. Staff,.....	14	0	14
Hospital Corps,.....	12	0	12
Field Music,.....	35	3	38
Company A,.....	63	10	73
" B,.....	82	1	83
" C,.....	63	3	66
" D,.....	64	2	66
" E,.....	55	5	60
" F,.....	55	5	60
" G,.....	73	5	78
" H,.....	63	9	72
" I,.....	50	2	52
" K,.....	48	10	58
			722 52 774

Percentage of present, 93.23.

71ST REGIMENT.—COL. W. G. BATES.

	Pres-ent.	Ab-sent.	Ag-gre-gate.
Field and Staff,.....	15	1	16
Non-Com. Staff,.....	9	1	10
Hospital Corps,.....	7	0	7
Field Music,.....	44	0	44
Company A,.....	55	1	56
" B,.....	60	3	63
" C,.....	69	0	69
" D,.....	56	0	56
" E,.....	42	5	47
" F,.....	40	3	43
" H,.....	37	2	39
" I,.....	42	5	47
" K,.....	50	1	51
			598 22 620

Percentage present 96.6.

69TH REGIMENT.—COLONEL E. DUFFY.

	Pres-ent.	Ab-sent.	Ag-gre-gate.
Field and Staff,.....	13	4	16
Non-Com. Staff,.....	11	1	12
Hospital Corps,.....	10	0	10
Field Music,.....	21	4	25
Company A,.....	55	1	56
" B,.....	55	0	55
" C,.....	56	2	58
" D,.....	59	5	64
" E,.....	56	5	61
" F,.....	48	3	51
" G,.....	48	3	51
" H,.....	44	7	51
" I,.....	57	13	70
			543 46 589

Percentage present 92.13.

"That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to procure by contract armor of the best quality for any or all vessels herein authorized, provided such contracts can be made at a price which in his judgment is manifestly equitable; but in case he is unable to make contracts for armor under the above conditions, he is entirely authorized and directed to procure the same and to erect thereon a factory for the manufacture of armor, and the sum of \$4,000,000 is hereby appropriated toward the erection of said factory."

IN DEFENSE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Harper's Weekly comes to the defense of President Roosevelt with reference to his action in promoting General Leonard Wood and his failure to issue a complimentary order upon the retirement of General Miles. The article is interesting, as it appears to be in effect a report of a conversation with the President:

Washington, January 30, 1904.

The Democratic leaders make no secret of their determination to force upon President Roosevelt an issue partly political, but chiefly personal, relative to his appointments in the Army.

Taking first the case of General Leonard Wood, it may be assumed that the President has never believed and does not now believe that in making this appointment he was influenced by personal considerations. That he has been for many years and still continues to be a warm friend of General Wood is well known. The same might be said with equal truth of his attitude towards many other Army officers, with whom he has been brought, from time to time, into personal contact. His sense of responsibility in making such appointments, however, is as keen as his feeling regarding the necessity of maintaining the strictest integrity in all branches of the public service. Whether his judgment be right or wrong, it is only fair and only true to grant that, in the President's mind at least, efficiency was the test which led to General Wood's advancement. He is wholly convinced of the marked superiority of that officer, not only as demonstrated by his work as Military Governor of Santiago and Cuba, but also of his sagacity and intrepidity as a soldier. In view of this firm belief, he felt and still feels that he would have been guilty of gross injustice to General Wood, and would have inflicted a serious injury upon the Service, if he had disregarded the regular line of promotion and brought one less capable forward. In other words, he justifies the appointment, not upon proven efficiency alone nor upon regularity alone, but upon both combined.

The most unfortunate episode in connection with the affair was, of course, the testimony of Gen. James H. Wilson, to the effect that, in a conversation between himself and Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, the latter admitted that General Wood was not in the battle at San Juan, and added the phrase "but don't tell anybody." The only possible rebuttal of this evidence was offered by Secretary Root's dignified denial on behalf of the President before the Senate Committee. As the result of a careful investigation, we are enabled to state positively upon the highest authority that not only did Mr. Roosevelt never make such an admission or request, but that no such conversation ever took place. Despite the prejudice naturally created by an act not well regarded among gentlemen—i. e., that of repeating in public what he himself designates as a private conversation with his host—we cannot harbor even a suspicion that General Wilson deliberately misrepresented his chief and former friend; but he was mistaken. The further assertion of General Wilson that he said to Mr. Roosevelt on this occasion that "in the Spanish War he (General Wood) was in but one battle, and that at Las Guasimas, where but for his rescue and support by colored troops, he would have been badly handled," also has absolutely no foundation in fact, unless he made it in such a way that it could not reach Mr. Roosevelt's understanding. In any case Mr. Roosevelt never heard it. Moreover, from his own personal knowledge he was and is still aware that it could not be true.

The exact facts regarding this engagement are as follows: Mr. Wood was colonel and Mr. Roosevelt was lieutenant colonel of the 1st Volunteer Cavalry Regiment. The eight troops of this regiment moved along the hill trail and attacked the Spaniards' right at the same time that the eight troops of the Regulars, four of the 1st Regiment (white) and four of the 10th Regiment (colored) moved along the valley trail and attacked the Spaniards' left. Both the Volunteer regiment and the Regulars advanced steadily, driving the Spaniards before them, and did not meet until they reached the junction of the road, by which time the Spaniards had been routed. Each supported the other, and neither rescued the other.

Before the San Juan fight, Colonel Wood was promoted to command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt to command of the regiment. On July 1, the morning of the Santiago fight, the latter's regiment had the head of the line, and marched in column immediately after the 1st Cavalry Brigade. Before they started to march they were under shrapnel fire, which killed and wounded several men. General Wood was in personal command of the brigade at this time, and demonstrated both capacity to command and utter indifference to his own personal safety. He went forward at the head of the brigade, with Mr. Roosevelt, as colonel of the leading regiment, riding beside him until he came to the ford of the San Juan river. Colonel Roosevelt led the larger part of his regiment across this ford before the firing became serious, and marched to the right, following the first brigade. General Wood remained at the ford, directing the crossing of the other regiments, and was there during the heavy Spanish firing which gave to the spot the name of "Bloody Ford." At this time this was the most dangerous place in the field of the fight. General Wood remained directing the crossing until the brigade had passed over. Colonel Roosevelt, having gone forward, did not personally witness the crossing of the remainder of the brigade, but he afterwards heard the highest admiration expressed by both Volunteers and Regulars of the coolness, energy and disregard of personal injury manifested by General Wood. He did not see him again until evening, when he was the first general to visit the extreme front where the Volunteer regiment was stationed.

So much for the part played by General Wood in the battle itself. It is plain to see why, when subsequently the question was raised, in connection with General Wood's proposed promotion, as to his capacity as a fighting-man, Mr. Roosevelt felt that he needed no information other than that which he personally possessed. But he never regarded this as more than one of many reasons why Colonel Wood should have been promoted, first to the position of brigadier general, and, second, to that of major general. His record as Governor of the Province of Santiago and his subsequent conduct as Governor General of Cuba, which, in the opinion of President McKinley and Secretary Root, entitled him to be made brigadier general in the Regular Army, were, in the President's mind, more potent as reasons for continuing his advancement. From personal observation, therefore, in the first place, and from consideration of the results of subsequent work, the President could only deduce the conclusion that his duty was plain from every point of view, and he acted accordingly. Personally, as

our readers are well aware, we have felt and still feel that General Wood's promotion has been unduly rapid and without adequate justification, but it is only fair to him and just to the President that the conditions resulting in this advancement should be clearly and truthfully stated. This we have endeavored to do.

Coming now to the Miles episode: When the time of General Miles's retirement drew near, the President and the Secretary of War unfortunately were obliged to consider whether they could conscientiously cite his services in the Civil and Indian Wars and ignore his subsequent conduct as lieutenant general—in other words, whether they could properly and to the advantage of the Service commend that which justified commendation without condemning that which equally merited condemnation. They could not ignore the fact that the eyes of the Army as well as the public were upon them. They knew that every officer knew that, in their deliberate judgment, General Miles had done everything in his power to harass the department and place obstacles in the way of necessary reforms, without scrupling in the least to injure the Service. But this was not all. They had direct and positive information which, to their minds, afforded conclusive evidence that, in endeavoring to gratify his insatiable political ambition, General Miles had been disloyal, not merely to the Secretary of War, President McKinley, and President Roosevelt, but to the Army itself.

The real question, then, aside from and deeper than that involving an example to the Army, was whether they had a moral right to condone offences which would tend to lower the Service to the selfish and unpatriotic level of a South American country. Their eyes were quite open to the fact that the most possible would be made out of a decision against recognition of any sort, that General Miles's ambitions would be served rather than hampered by their act, and that, from President Roosevelt's own standpoint, it would have to be reckoned a political blunder. The conclusion they reached is well known. The reasons for their reaching it are stated accurately and as succinctly as may be above. It is only fitting to add that, whatever capital may be made out of the episode in the coming campaign, President Roosevelt would sincerely rather be beaten at the polls than, if he had the opportunity, reverse or modify his action. We ourselves cannot even now agree that his course was wise or necessary, but it cannot be successfully denied—and this we frankly admit—that no act of any President has sprung from a keener sense of public duty or personal abnegation.

CIVILIAN DRESS FOR LIBERTY MEN.

U.S.S. Wyoming, Panama, Jan. 15, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to protest against the barring of the enlisted force of the Navy from wearing civilian clothes while on shore leave. Why should we be denied the privilege that the Army enjoys in this respect? A soldier on leave is allowed to don civilian dress and is thus enabled to enter circles that would be closed to him were he in uniform. A "blue-jacket" has unjustly acquired a very hard name ashore because of the actions of a few unworthy men. He goes ashore on liberty knowing, perhaps, a number of respectable people with whom he could spend a very enjoyable evening at a ball, theater, social gathering or card party, were he in civilian dress, but being denied that privileges he keeps away from his friends, not wishing to cause them to suffer embarrassment, and goes to the only places open to him and his uniformed brethren—saloons, gambling joints and low dives in general.

I know of a few men in the Navy who possess civilian clothes. They wear them on shore despite regulations and they are never known to return to the ship in any other than a proper condition; but these men run the risk of being court-martialed for disobedience of orders. Nevertheless they are willing to take the chances for the sake of being able to intermingle with people who respect them for what they are. The excuse that there would be more desertions if the men were allowed to wear civilian clothes is out of all reason. If a man wants to desert he is going to do so whether he has civilian clothes in his possession or not; nor need there be any fear that the enlisted man will obtrude upon his superior officers, as a social equal, for he has no desire to occupy the same level with them as long as he is an enlisted man.

It is right and proper that the "blue-jacket" should have his place and keep it—and he has no desire to get out of it; but it is not right and proper to put him on a lower level than that which the lowest civilian occupies and then deny him the privilege of rising above it while on liberty ashore.

If this privilege was granted to the sailor there would be a very noticeable decrease in desertions and a marked increase in the personnel and morality of the Navy. Seventy-five per cent. of the men who, under the present rule, spend their time in places of questionable character, would move in respectable circles with respectable people, which they can never do if they are forced to wear their uniforms at all times.

C. J. M.

COLONEL ROBERTSON ON CHINA CAMPAIGN.

Lieut. Col. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th U.S. Inf., gave an interesting talk to the officers of the 4th Brigade of New York National Guard in Buffalo on Jan. 22, on the experiences of the 9th and other American forces in the operations in China in 1900 during the advance on Peking. Colonel Robertson during his talk described some of the methods of punishment in vogue in China and the way in which nine Chinamen sentenced to die went to their execution. They sang, chatted and laughed, he said, just as a man might on his way to dinner.

An interesting feature of Chinese law courts, he said, was that a man was never convicted unless he confessed to complicity in the crime alleged. The American third degree is, however, mere child's play as compared to the measures adopted by the Chinese to induce a suspect to confess.

Colonel Robertson devoted a large part of his address to accounts of trouble between men of the U.S. Army and those of France and Germany. The Americans, he said, depended upon their fists and usually came out ahead, although many of the Europeans used their bayonets on the slightest provocation. The French were particularly annoying. They came into the American district and upset traders' stands and made all sorts of trouble. On

one occasion one soldier of the 9th arrested nine Frenchmen after knocking out five of them with his fists. The one American was detailed to take the nine Frenchmen to the French authorities.

About New Year's day, 1901, a party of Frenchmen came into the American district and assaulted an American soldier. French officers intervened, but not until the one who started the trouble had been beaten. The next day the French officer in charge sent a note requesting that thereafter his men be returned to him for punishment instead of being punished by the Americans.

With the Germans, also, the Americans had trouble. Finally, five Yankee soldiers went out one day for a walk and beat twelve Germans in a fistful encounter. After that the German sentries saluted respectfully whenever an American passed. When the matter was referred to by a German officer, one of the Yankee officers said: "Your men will get thrashed every time they molest one of our men, and, if necessary, we'll go up there with 150 and break the heads of your 450." The retort of the German officer was, "I wish you would."

The talk was much enjoyed by the officers, and the speaker was applauded heartily.

Colonel Robertson was introduced by Brigadier General Pettibone, commanding officer of the 4th Brigade. Among the officers present were Col. S. M. Welsh, Lieut. Col. Haffa, Major Charles Babcock, Major John Howland, Major Briggs, 65th N.Y.; Colonel Fox and Lieutenant Colonel Cottle, of the 74th Regiment; Major Brown, U.S.A., in charge of the local recruiting station; Major Bell, Capt. A. P. Buffington and Lieut. H. M. Fales, of the 1st U.S. Inf., of Fort Porter.

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE TROOPS IN CHINA.

It may be of interest to note at this time that in the official reports of officers of the U.S. Army on duty with the allied forces in China during the expedition to relieve the Legation in 1900, incident to the Boxer rebellion, no words of praise are given the Russian troops. On the contrary, their conduct was not such as to inspire our officers and men with any particular admiration. In the advance on Peking the Russian general while at Tung-Chow, after the allies had agreed to move forward, sent a note to the commanding general of the expedition, that he thought it best to rest his army for a day. The other generals opposed the delay, but the Russian commander was obdurate and declared he could not move until another day. He finally moved his command independently and without notice to General Chaffee and other commanding generals, the object being apparently to gain some advantage in the move. At Tung-pien gate General Chaffee found the Russian artillery and troops in great confusion in the passage, their artillery facing in both directions. They made, as is officially reported, no effort to extricate themselves and give passage into the city of Peking. The advance into the city, it is reported by a number of United States officers, was greatly delayed by the action of the Russians. While at the gate they made no effort to fire on the enemy or advance, they simply blocked the way of all others.

The Japanese come in for unstinted praise for their promptness and effective work, and the plan of attack at Tien-Tsin was carried out to perfection by the Japanese as General Chaffee reports.

Lieut. G. S. Turner, 10th U.S. Inf., A.D.C., who accompanied some Japanese troops in a three days' reconnaissance south and east of Peking to Lee-shien-tsin, Yuifu and return, covering about seventy miles, among other things, says: "Each soldier carried on his person 100 rounds of ammunition, an overcoat for bedding, a haversack, water bottle, and three days' rations. The ration consisted of rice and dried fish; the soldiers, however, depended mainly on the country for their subsistence. I am of the opinion that in a country where there was no foraging the amount of food carried would be insufficient. Before leaving camp each morning the food for dinner is prepared and packed in a ration box, made of lacquered wood, similar in shape to our meat ration can, and consists of rice, dried fish, and sometimes small pieces of mutton or beef. Range for the artillery was about 1,000 yards. Ten shots were fired, the marksmanship displayed being excellent. The operation throughout was a complete success, and although no opposition was offered, the Japanese took no chances. The work of the advance guard was perfect. A splendid state of communication was kept up between it and the main body. For this purpose they used six mounted orderlies who accompanied the expedition. Every town on the line of march was approached and developed with a care and perfection that was commendable, particularly as the enemy was never sighted in large enough numbers to cause any apprehension whatever. The Japanese system in this regard admits of criticism, but such as it was, it was followed to the letter. A Japanese soldier is perfectly disciplined, and under all conditions, as far as my observations go, is respectful and obedient to his officers. On no occasion during my stay with the column was it necessary, to my knowledge, to correct a soldier in any particular whatever. The marches, while not long, were perfectly conducted. Regular halts of ten minutes were made each hour, and a halt of one hour for dinner. There were absolutely no stragglers."

Both high and subordinate officers all the way through the official reports on the China Relief Expedition speak in the highest terms of the comradeship displayed by the British and Indian troops, and their repeated acts of kindness to American troops in sharing rations, and helping the wounded. French soldiers are accused of shooting helpless Chinese women and children in Peking.

While there is a surplus of officers in the French army the German infantry lacks at present not less than 1,183 lieutenants, and the military authorities are earnestly discussing a plan to transfer artillery officers to the infantry regiments. It is evident that the time is not very far when German will be no longer the exclusive language in the Austrian army. General von Pitreich, the minister of war, has issued an order ("Reservatins"), requiring all officers to learn a second language of the heterogeneous empire, to be spoken by its subjects who may be serving with troops speaking nothing but German, which they do not understand. It is left in each case to the commanding general to select the second language.

WHAT LIEUT.-COL. GREENE

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INTERSTATE N. G. ASSOCIATION.

The annual convention of the Interstate National Guard Association met at St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 25, with representatives from the United States Army and the organizations from twenty-two States.

The first business of the convention was the selection of the Committee on Resolutions, one from each State, which will take charge of and report all resolutions. Major J. F. Guilfoyle, U. S. A., the personal representative of the Secretary of War, was introduced and enthusiastically received. He spoke half an hour on rifle practice, and was listened to with close attention.

Colonel Guilfoyle in his remarks, among other things, said:

"It is a most singular fact that the very thing that needs the most attention in the instruction of soldiers receives the least. During the year but three months in the regular service is devoted to target practice, two months of regular and one of preliminary practice. It is true there is some encouragement offered to keep up some interest, in the way of monthly contests, but the major portion of the time is devoted to the incidental instruction of the soldier.

"There is no doubt that the soldier should be taught to shoot, that nearly all of his instruction should have that end in view, and that all other instruction should be to preserve him, and to bring him to a position best suited to use his rifle. But ammunition is expensive, and time, especially to the Guardsman, is short and fairly expensive too. Did it ever strike you that all the instruction in marchings and wheelings has for its object mainly the bringing of men in the best physical condition to the most advantageous position to shoot, or to get away with the least loss from those who have by shooting obtained such a signal advantage as to render a place untenable? Such is the fact, and so these things that we instruct as being the most vital are secondary to that great necessary accomplishment without which the largest armies cumber the ground and waste money and time.

"Of late years a most pernicious custom has sprung up and that is the custom of training a few expert shots and afterwards using the majority of ammunition and time upon them. This reduces to a minimum the full effectiveness of a company.

"Realizing that this system prevailed, the board recently met to revise the firing regulations, put forth a scheme whose tendency is the absolute reversal of this idea. In the new scheme the controlling idea is to develop the maximum number of fair shots rather than a few experts.

"These new regulations, which will be issued shortly, represent the development of rifle shooting as applied to the most modern methods, commencing with the most elementary instruction and passing through the various stages of the gallery, firing at bull's-eye targets, and at silhouettes, and beginning at the slow fire of instruction, finishing by having much stress cannot be laid on this quickly. And too much stress cannot be laid on this latter kind of fire. Hereafter it is more than probable that, whether on the offensive or defensive, men on the firing line will expose themselves even less than formerly. Some kind of cover, either natural or artificial, will be used, trees, embankments, railroad cuts, etc., will be taken advantage of, and in the open some kind of hasty entrenchments will be thrown up for cover, and the exposure of the soldier will be but a small portion of his

body and for a very limited time. It becomes necessary, therefore, to learn to aim quickly, and much attention should be given to instruction in this class of fire.

"Do the very best you can with the means at your command. If you can manage to obtain time and plenty of ammunition, go through the course prescribed for the Regular Army. If that is impracticable, follow 'Special Course C.' If that cannot be done, lay out your own course best suited to your conditions and environment, and work your idea to the limit. Let your instruction be progressive, try to enthrone those whom you instruct, disseminate the instruction throughout the entire organization, don't limit it to the few."

A brilliant reception was tendered the visitors in the evening.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended that Congress be urged to provide for the establishment of proper camp grounds in such number and in such places as will facilitate the holding of camp maneuvers, and to increase the appropriation for the organized militia from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000; to extend to the officers of the organized militia the use of penalty envelopes for official business; to authorize the State military officers to contract for clothing and quartermaster supplies under Government inspection; to authorize the issuing of sufficient forage; to regulate the wearing of uniforms. A fight was made on the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions to indefinitely postpone a resolution regulating the maximum of troops to each State. The fight was led by General Conklin of South Dakota. The report of the committee was finally sustained, and no change will be made in the apportionment of money or troops.

THE HOWITZER.—West Point is attempting to put her annual, The Howitzer, on a good permanent footing as it should be. The book this year promises to be a record breaker, and is sold at the reasonable price of \$1.50. Order should be mailed to Cadet Benedict, the business manager, before March 6th.

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BORN.

CARSON.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 4, 1904, a son, Lawrence Scott, Jr., to the wife of 1st Lieut. L. S. Carson, 8th U. S. Cav.

WILKINS.—At Camp Stotsenberg, Philippine Islands, Dec. 16, 1903, to the wife of Archibald M. Wilkins, contract surgeon, U. S. A., a daughter, Ruth Morris.

KOENIG.—At Fort Greble, R. I., Feb. 7, to the wife of Otto Koenig, post commissary sergeant, U. S. A., a daughter, Louise.

SMEDBERG.—At Jelo, P. I., Jan. 11, 1904, to the wife of Capt. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., 14th U. S. Cav., a son.

STEELE.—At Fort Stevens, Ore., Jan. 24, 1904, to the wife of Capt. Harry Lee Steele, U. S. A., a daughter, Lee Steele.

MARRIED.

COVINGTON-SQUIR.—Lieut. W. A. Covington, Signal Corps, U. S. A., and Miss Grace Squir, of San Francisco.

MOORE-HEINZ.—At Fort Riley, Kan., Feb. 3, 1904, Sergt. Albertus P. Moore, 9th Art. Band, and Miss Minnie Heinz.

PENNICK-FOSTER.—At Franklin, La., Jan. 26, 1904, Mr. Harry O. Pennick, a member of the U. S. M. A., class of 1895, and Miss Elizabeth Ratcliff Foster.

STIRLING-EGBERT.—At Manila, P. I., Dec. 12, 1903, by the Rev. Mercer G. Johnston, Lieut. Yates Stirling, U. S. N., and Adelaide Young, youngest daughter of the late Col. Harry C. Egbert, U. S. A.

DIED.

BLUNT.—Feb. 6, 1904, at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, Margaret A., daughter of the late Professor Albert E. Church, of the U. S. Military Academy, and wife of Col. M. M. Blunt, U. S. A.

BUEHLER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1, 1904, Dr. Henry B. Buehler, brother of Rear Admiral William G. Buehler, U. S. N., retired.

DAVIS.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1904, Mrs. Sarah D. Davis, mother of Gen. George B. Davis, U. S. A.

FAUNT LE ROY.—At Frederick, Md., Feb. 5, 1904, Capt. Robert P. Faunt Le Roy, U. S. M. C., retired, by gas asphyxiation.

GREYDINE-SMITH.—At his residence, Greydine, Canon City, Colo., of consumption, Col. Fred Greydine-Smith (Smith, F. E., class of 1876, U. S. Military Academy). Aged fifty-one years.

KELLOGG.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1904, Brevet Col. Sanford C. Kellogg, major, U. S. A., retired.

KELLOGG.—At Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 27, 1904, Stephen W. Kellogg, father of Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. N.

McMINN.—At Mission San Jose, Cal., Jan. 23, 1904, Lieut. William Henry McMinn, U. S. A.

MORTON.—At West Warren, Mass., Feb. 1, 1904, Mary A. Morton, mother of Major C. G. Morton, 6th Inf., U. S. A.

PAYSON.—At Providence, R. I., Jan. 20, 1904, Francis

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Payson, esq., father of Major Francis L. Payson, Pay Department, U. S. A.

SPENCER.—Katherine Marie, only daughter of Eugene J. and Jane Catherine Tritle Spencer, at their home, Webster Park, Mo., Feb. 2, age twelve years and two months.

WILKINS.—At Camp Stotsenberg, P. I., Dec. 16, 1903, Ruth Morris, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Wilkins, U. S. A.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

R. B. L.—Messrs. Bailey, Banks and Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa., is the name of the firm you desire. For equipments, insignia, etc., see advertisers of well known military firms in Army and Navy Journal.

H. B. J.—The sentinel at guard house is supposed to keep his corporal posted as to everything that occurs within his notice day or night, and especially anything that the corporal should know. In the case you mention, he does not turn out the guard nor challenge the officer, but simply notifies the corporal that the officer of the day approaches, and continues to walk his post in the usual manner, rendering proper salute. Customs of the Service sanctions this decision.

B. G.—Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U. S. A., is in the Philippine Islands. Address Manila, P. I.

SUBSCRIBER.—Enlisted men of the Army, to compete for examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Army, must be under thirty years of age. See G. O. 47, Nov. 2, 1903, War Department.

F. M. von L.—There is no general list of all the militia officers of the U. S. published. The adjutant general of each State publishes a list annually. Lieut. Van Leer Willis, 12th U. S. Inf., is on duty at Army Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

POTOMAS.—The book "A West Pointer With the Boers," by Col. J. F. Blake, was published by the Angel Guardian Press, 92-100 Ruggles street, Boston, Mass. Price \$2.50, with 64 illustrations.

NEW JERSEY.—The States are slow in sending in their reports on small arms firing, and until they are all in it cannot be stated which have adopted Special Course C. So far D. C., Iowa, New Jersey and Wisconsin are the only ones that have rendered returns under Special Course C.

A. I. H.—Apply to W. P. Atkinson, 19th Fairfield street, Montclair, N. J., as to coaching for examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Army.

J. J. H.—Enlisted men, who have an honorable discharge from the Army, are eligible to enter National Soldiers' Homes. Apply to Commissioner, National Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., for rules governing admittance.

F. M. S.—Write to the War Department for a copy of G. O. 71, July 8, 1902, relating to the examination of persons from civil life for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Army. It appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of July 12, 1902, page 1139.

EXCELSIOR.—Under the Military Code of New York, the Governor may confer the brevet of 2d lieutenant on an enlisted man, who has performed twenty-five years of faithful service, and the man has the right to wear the uniform of a 2d lieutenant at military ceremonies. When he receives his brevet he also receives an honorable discharge. Such brevets are applied for by the man's C. O. and the man who is entitled to a brevet can ask his C. O. to recommend him for one.

VENUS asks: When drilling the Manual of Arms with the numbers, does parade rest break the numbers? An-

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Order: No. See par. 5, Circular No. 16, dated July 23, 1897, A.G.O., or page VII., Manual of Arms, published by this paper.

W. H. E. asks: (1). Being at order arms command, "Fix, bayonet." In grasping the bayonet with the right hand do you draw it, bayonet between the left arm and the body or from the outside of the left arm? (2). A sentinel being relieved, and while giving his orders to the new sentinel, should an officer pass, within saluting distance, do the sentinels and corporal salute? If so does the corporal give the command? Answer: (1). Outside of the left arm. (2). No.

C. G. asks: Company front, close formation: Order given "Charge bayonets." Kindly describe individual movements for both front and rear rank man in execution of order. (1). Is such order under given formation entirely correct? (2). Does front and rear rank man execute the movement in precisely the same manner? Answer: No provisions are made for any movement of the rear rank other than those prescribed for the front rank. "Charge bayonets" may be executed in close order.

E. C. B.—See G.O. 26, Feb. 3, W.D., published in our issue of Feb. 6, page 595.

MAINE.—The old U.S.S. Maine had two smoke stacks.

C. B.—An enlisted man of the U.S. Marine Corps, who served with the 1st Battalion of U.S. Marines at Guantanamo, Cuba, in 1898, is entitled to a medal. The statement that the man was not entitled to such medal was incorrect. Medals have been prepared and issued to officers and enlisted men who served in that battalion.

G. H.—Address Major Gen. C. F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., 230 Broadway, New York city.

F. M. T.—The address of Capt. L. D. Wildman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., is New London, Conn.

E. M. S. asks: (1). Does "At ease," "Rest," and "Fall out" do away with the numbers? (2). When the command "Trail arms" is given, then "About face" is the trail still held or do you come to the order? (3). When the "Parade rest" is given then the precautionary command "by the numbers" would any command in the Manual of Arms be executed by the numbers after the command "Attention" is given? (4). Is the salute prescribed in tactics for line officer the correct one or does an officer throw his sword to the right oblique near the ground, and after the salute is recognized resume the carry? Answer: (1). Yes. See par. 6, page vii., Manual of Arms. (2). Come to the order. See par. 32, Manual of Arms, section 2. (3). Yes. See par. 6, Manual of Arms, page vii. (4). In saluting, an officer carries his sword straight to the front. See seventh line, page 179 D.R.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The German field artillery is composed at present of 95 regiments, with 541 light and 42 flying batteries, while the personnel consists of 3,062 officers, 11,900 non-commissioned officers, 53,301 privates and 33,024 horses.

At present there are 8,000 volunteers of one year serving in the German army, from which number the officers of the reserve are selected.

According to particulars published by the Glasgow Herald, of the 37 vessels of the British navy which have been subjected to speed tests during the past year, 28 attained speeds in excess of 21 knots, and of these 12 were cruisers, the remainder being torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats and seven armored ships of about 23 knots.

The testing and grading of the visual powers of the men of the 2d British Army Corps has demonstrated the importance of sight testing and optical assistance in improving the shooting. The many failures of men in the past to make a good score is not now believed to be due to any nervous disability, but to neglect in training the fixing of sight upon a particular object.

Experiments on the Belleisle hulk have been discontinued, and after the vessel has been patched up and made floatable, she is to be sold to be broken up.

It has been decided to transform the old British Temeraire and Bellerophon into floating workshops for the training of naval cadets.

Four hundred and ninety-eight Boers who have been held as prisoners in India have just been sent to their homes.

The last of the sailing training ships of France and England have just been put out of commission.

The British militia have been very much stirred up by the declaration that the 80,000 militia who served in South Africa caused great anxiety by their ignorance. From this criticism a British militiaman draws the unique conclusion that militia and regulars should be separated, each to be controlled by its own officers.

A navy football association is in process of formation in England.

The British Advisory Board on military education has adopted a scheme for the appointment of university graduates to the army.

General de Négrier, of the French army, is one of the ablest representatives of the new theory of cavalry which opposes shock tactics and prefers the carbine to the sword or lance. He agrees with Sheridan that the fire of cavalry should be as efficacious as that of infantry, and maintains that any cavalry maneuvering à l'Européenne would have been destroyed by Sheridan's men. In short, he would employ the arme blanche only against bad infantry, "such as the Chinese," or infantry demoralized. Gen. de Négrier's views are presented in the Revue des Deux Mondes.

In a lecture on Russia, Colonel Pemberton, of the British Army says: "The administration of large and distant provinces, which were intrusted to so many Russian military officers, was calculated to afford them great experience, to develop their sense of self-reliance, their power of initiative, and to give them the habit of command; and it would appear that the very extent of the

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March 15.

Siberia, Hono. and Yokohama and Hong Kong March 23.

Coptic, Hono. and Yokohama and Hong Kong March 21.

American Maru, Hono., Yoko. and Hong Kong, April 8.

Korea, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, April 16.

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Empress of Japan, Yokohama and Hong Kong, April 11.

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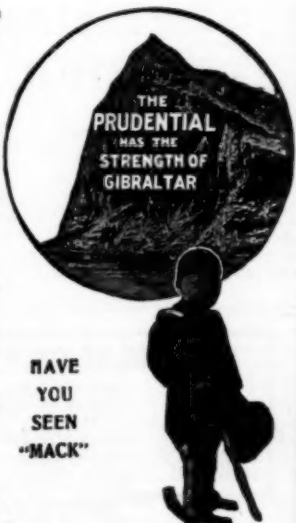
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 - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.
 - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. (Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A., to command temporarily). Headquarters Omaha, Neb.
 - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, (Col. J. H. Dorst, 3d Cav., in temporary command). Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
 - (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Col. M. B. Hughes, 1st Cav., in temporary command. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.
 - (b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
 - (a) The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. (to command temporarily). Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
 - (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
 - (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
 - (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.
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5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, G and M, at Fort Apache, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I, Fort Grant, Ariz. 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga. 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Manila, P.I. Scheduled to return to United States in February, 1904. Address mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal. Hdqrs. and Troops E, F, G and H, have been assigned to Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, to Fort Riley, Kan.; I and K, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and M, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

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2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo. 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A and B, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y. 6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan. 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, G, H and L, Fort Jay, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; F and K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin China. Address China, via San Francisco, A and D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa. 10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment San Francisco, Cal. 11th Inf.—Ordered to the United States. Address mail for present San Francisco, Cal. The headquarters and two battalions will be at Fort Russell, Wyo.; two companies at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and one company each at Fort Washakie, Wyo., and Fort Niobrara, Neb. 12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Texas. To sail for the Philippines 1 March, 1904.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C, and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Liecum, Alaska; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal. 14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal. 16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, J and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; K, Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. 17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. 19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash. 20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Herson, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont. 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, D, I, K, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and L, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. 26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E and F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; H, Eagle Pass, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—En route from Manila to San Francisco. Address mail for present San Francisco, Cal. Is due at latter place about Feb. 15.

28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.

29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will be relieved in April, 1904, and return to the United States. 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Root, Ark.; G and H Fort Reno, O.T. Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I. Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

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The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag during the recent discussion of the military appropriations passed almost unanimously a resolution asking the Chancellor to institute rigorous penal proceedings against superior officers whose subordinates maltreat privates. The War Minister, General von Einem, denied that luxury existed in the army in the way the public believed. Of course, he added, there was luxury in certain regiments and in the case of certain individuals. The Minister admitted there had been thirty-three changes in uniforms in the last fifteen years.

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SECRETARY TAFT'S FATHER.

Secretary of War Taft's father, Alphonso Taft, was Secretary of War before him, serving with Grant in 1876. An oil portrait of Alphonso Taft hangs on the wall facing Secretary Taft's desk in the War Department.

When he reached his office on the morning after the day of his swearing in as Secretary of War, Mr. Taft stood before his father's picture and viewed it for a long time. Then he turned to one of his assistants.

"That's a good picture," he said. "My good old governor certainly had a commanding eye. I say nothing about the compelling force of his hand." Then he added, his eyes twinkling: "I am afraid I'll just naturally have to be good here, under that steady and questioning gaze."

Besides the Tafts, there have been only two other instances of father and son holding the same cabinet portfolio. Simon Cameron was Secretary of War under Lincoln, and James D. Cameron, his son, held the same office under Grant. Gideon Granger was Postmaster General under Jefferson and Madison, and Francis Granger, his son, held the same portfolio under Harrison and Tyler.—New York Sun.

"MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE."

A prominent naval officer tells a story of the days just previous to the Spanish-American War when Theodore Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. One day Mr. Roosevelt, assisted by Lieutenant Sharpe, had concluded certain negotiations looking to the purchase of vessels suitable for scout duty. To this end the two officials had expended about three million dollars of Uncle Sam's money.

When the day's work had been completed and the two were ready to leave the department, Mr. Roosevelt observed that it was raining.

"Well, Sharpe," said Mr. Roosevelt, "we can't walk home in this rain, especially as neither of us has an umbrella. We'll take a car; but as I have but three cents in my pocket, you'll have to pay my fare."

The Lieutenant grinned.

"I haven't a cent," he said.

Mr. Roosevelt burst into a loud laugh.

"Well, never mind, old man," said he. "This only goes to show what an exceptional lot we Americans are. It isn't every country where two public servants could spend three million dollars and not have a cent in their pockets when they were through."—Youth's Companion.

CREDIT FOR OUR NEW NAVY.

Writing to the editor of the New York Tribune from Weedsport, N.Y., Feb. 5, F. T. Bowles, late Rear Admiral, U.S.N., says:

"Not desiring to detract from the honor accorded to W. C. Whitney while Secretary of the Navy, nor from the ability displayed in that position, I do take exception to the statement made by his Democratic friends that he was the father of our 'new Navy.' The Chicago, Boston and Atlanta were under contract by the Government with Roach and the Dolphin was

completed at the time Mr. Whitney assumed his office. The Dolphin was rejected by the Navy Department, on the ground of 'structural weakness,' and afterward accepted, and, five years ago, had seen more miles of sea service with less expense for repairs than any other vessel in our new Navy.

"The other boats were completed under Government supervision at the time. A few years ago the Chicago was stripped nearly to her frame and hull plates for repairs. The Democratic party in Congress prior to '84 were opposed to the 'new Navy' the Republicans then advocated, and to the successful legislation of the latter at that time is due the beginning of what now is a power."

An interesting account of the effect of modern mechanism on the minds of semi-barbarians is contained in an account contributed to The Scientific American by E. C. Root, of the negotiation of General Bates's treaty with the Sultan of Sulu in 1899. The visit of this potentate and his suite to the cruiser Charleston is described: "The funniest thing of all," it is stated, "was when the mighty chief, upon invitation, fired the Colt's automatic gun. The explosion of the first discharge seemed to root him to the spot. His hands still gripped the trigger, with the result that shells continued to pepper the surrounding waters. Again and again the royal gunner begged that they stop the action of the infernal machine, not knowing that the medium of cessation lay in his own hands. So thoroughly frightened was the Sultan, it was impossible to make him loosen his hold, and an officer ordered the cutting of the tape, thus stopping the supply of ammunition. The one-pounder was next brought into play, and at the first loud boom the Sultan called the ammunition display off, refusing to go near one of the eight-inch guns, which he had also been invited to fire."

A new design for guns of various calibers has been approved for the French navy, and orders have been issued for the manufacture of weapons of the new design for the ships now being constructed. The notable feature is the higher velocity to be developed—over 3,035 feet per second, while it is not so many years since 2,000 feet per second was considered the greatest realizable. The new guns will have a length of 50 calibers, making the 6-inch weapon 25 feet long, and the 12-inch guns 50 feet. Changes are to be made in the structure of the gun to increase the support of the muzzle end, the principal improvement being in the form of tubes joggled together and extending to the breech end. The chamber is to be increased in size, and thus the charge may be greater. By reason of the longer barrel, the explosive will have more time in which to exert its expansive propelling force. The 6-in. gun will be increased in weight from 8.1 to 9.5 tons, as compared with the British service weapon of 7.4 tons; while the 12-inch gun will be 60.8 tons as compared with 44.4 tons of

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the existing weapon, and with the 46 tons gun in the British service. There will, however, be a very considerable increase in muzzle energy, equal to 27 per cent. in the case of the 6-inch gun, and 30 per cent. in the 12-inch weapon. In other words, a gun of 10.78-inch caliber will equal a 12-inch, while a 9.45-inch weapon will prove as effective against armor of the latest quality as the old 10.78-inch. A considerable reduction in weight must follow, or a greater number of guns be installed for the same weight. This is a matter of the highest importance. The result is due in part to the adoption of an explosive composed of greater power and yet of less erosive effect than that adopted in our Navy.—United Service Gazette.

"About a year and a half ago," our Fort Riley correspondent writes, "a trumpeter of the 8th Cavalry squadron (he is now engaged in civil pursuits in the City of Brotherly Love), had a ring removed from his finger while asleep in town early one morning as he was waiting for the 'reveille car' to return to the post. The ring was a diamond and valued at \$225. Whether the person who removed it did it in the light of a joke under the impression that the ring was nothing but a base imitation, for as a rule soldiers cannot afford to sport rings of such value, is not known, although the owner tried his best to recover it. Failing in this, he made a bill of sale for it to a local jeweler. Last week the ring was pawned in a restaurant for 60 cents worth of lunch. The restaurant keeper having an idea that he had gotten hold of a piece of jewelry of real worth, notified a police officer who immediately investigated the case, with the result that the lost ring was found. The man who pawned it thought it was an imitation, stating he had found it near a culvert, and he nearly expired from surprise when he was acquainted with its worth."

Emperor Jacques Lebaudy's army for the Sahara is in course of organization. According to the Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, His Majesty will have an Imperial Guard of two battalions, the first commanded by Americans who served in the Rough-riders with Colonel Roosevelt. The second battalion is to be officered by Englishmen selected from warriors who have served in the 17th Lancers, or "Death or Glory Boys," and in the Royal Horse Artillery. The uniforms are to be of the British and American patterns. English thoroughbred horses will be used, and the majority of the soldiers are well-selected Arabs. Emperor Lebaudy is assisted in organizing his army by Colonel Gouraud, an American exploiter well known to many of our readers. He receives the title of Governor General of the Sahara, and he will also command the second battalion of the Imperial Guard. The Emperor is colonel-in-chief of the first division, or battalion, of the same guard. Colonel Gouraud is reported to have said that the new army will be one of the finest in the world; he might have added since that of the Duchesse de Gerolstein.

Practically all the camphor of commerce comes from Japan and Formosa, and it is reported that as Japan needs it for making smokeless gunpowder, the government has forbidden its export, so that Russia may not get any, and also in order that the Japanese powder mills may not run short. Japan's control of the camphor trade gives to the Mikado a control over war among other nations.

Mr. Jack London's novel, "The Call of the Wild," and Mr. James Lane Allen's "The Mettle of the Pasture," have been placed on the Navy Department's list of books approved for issue to ships' libraries.

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